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# The Bombay Chronicle

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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

### SPRING



Artist: R. S. Mulgaokar.

6,000 Year-Old  
Mummies Of A  
Pre-Inca Age

(Page 3)

International Primer For World Citizens

Biggest Land  
Reclamation  
Scheme In Asia

(Page 5)



# International PRIMER for good little World Citizens

Verse by Ron Schiller  
Pictured by Oscar Berger.



**a** is for Atom  
the Bomb of the year



**b** is for Bevin  
and Britain's weak beer



**c** is for China  
and her Kai-shek named Chiang



**d** for DeGaulle  
the new "Maid of Orleans"



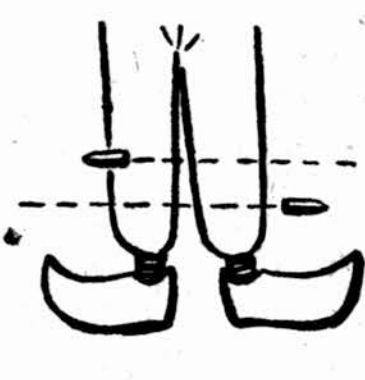
**e** is for Egypt  
beside the Canal



**f** is for Franco  
and his Fascist cabal



**g** is for Germany  
in three parties divided



**h** is for Holland  
"in Dutch" in Indonesia



**i** is for Italy  
beset by inflation



**j** is for Jinnah  
who chopped up a nation



**k** is for King Mike  
of Rumania's Reds



**l** is for Lie (Trygve)  
and the UN he heads



**m** is for Marshall  
the Man of the Plan



**n** is for Nippon's new god  
MacArthur son



**o** for Olympics  
and the trouble they'll foment



**p** is for Peron  
Evita's big moment



**q** is for Quarrels  
which the nations think fun



**r** is for Roosevelt (Eleanor)  
Lady Delegate No. 1



**s** is for Stalin  
who issues decrees



**t** is for Tito  
who always agrees



**u** is for Uncle Sam  
rich, strong but fearful



**v** for Vishinsky  
who gives him an earful



**w** for the next War  
which must never happen



**x** marks the spot  
of humanity's doom



**y** for bright Yuletide  
may it never be dumber



**z** is the Zenith  
—and the end of this primer.

"United Nations World"



## —THIS DREAM MEANS:

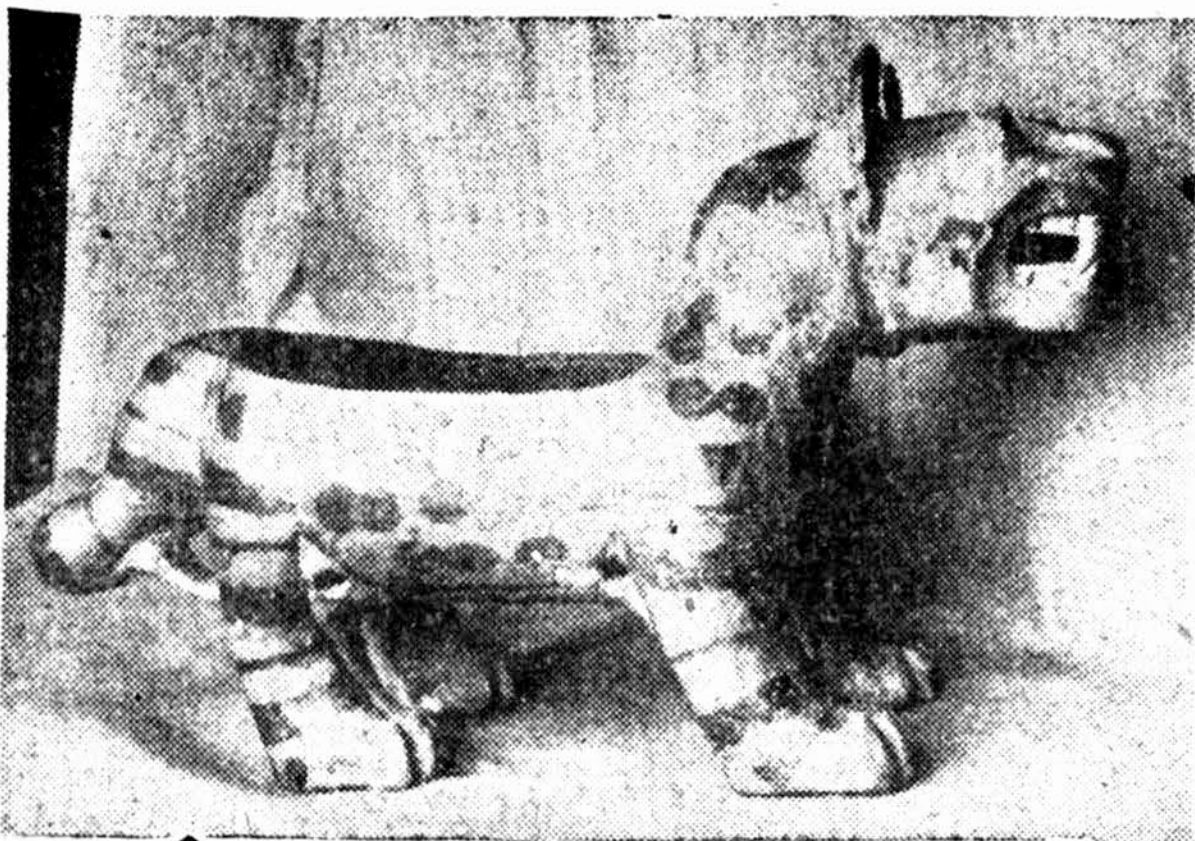
This is the sort of dream that follows a dream: a dream of relief that a problem has been solved. A dream is generally an attempt to solve one of the conflicts of the day. A conflict is a struggle between a wish and a fear of the consequences of satisfying that



wish. Often the dream is able to crystallize a solution of the conflict in symbolic form: it is able to point a way to satisfying or modifying the wish—and without the feared consequences.

Evidently the dreamer has had one of these enlightening problem-solving dreams. Laughter always comes with a sudden intense relief of emotional tension.





An incense burner used by an early people—existing thousands of years before Christ

Buried beneath the disease-infested Amazon wilderness are traces of a civilisation that ruled South America thousands of years before the Incas. Dr. Leo Pucher, discoverer of these ancient remnants, tells here of his discoveries and his theories arising from them, and recounts his captivity among savage Indians who gave him four wives and told him that he would never be permitted to return to civilisation.

By Douglas Liversidge



Here is an image of man dating back some 12,000 years, and made by the early tribes which, Dr. Pucher believes, were destroyed by a deluge: "most probably the deluge of Biblical fame."

## 6,000-YEAR-OLD MUMMIES OF A PRE-INCA AGE

**B**URIED beneath the disease-infested Amazon wilderness are traces of a civilisation that ruled South America thousands of years before even the Incas built their now jungle-hidden temples.

Those remnants of a hitherto unknown age have been unearthed by a slightly-built, long-haired doctor of philosophy who has come to discuss with British archaeologists his new theory of early life on the American continent.

For 20 of his 45 years Dr. Leo Pucher, director of the Archaeological Museum of the University of San Francisco Xavier at Sucre has, on and off, trekked the jungles of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile and Easter Island for proof of these "lost" peoples.

Pucher, Austrian-born and now a Bolivian national, disputes the theory that the sun-worshipping Incas of Peru were the earliest Indian civilisation. "An older civilisation", Dr. Pucher told me at his London hotel, "began about 12,000 years ago—tribes who worshipped totems. Eventually, I believe, they were destroyed by a deluge—the deluge, most probably of Biblical fame."

"Then, after a gap of some 4,000 years, came the Incas, possibly a renaissance of the older civilisation."

### The Mummies Moved

Dr. Pucher's wanderings took him one day to the high lands of Bolivia; to Takacoma, today a dusty Indian village. On the fringe of a river Pucher came across a wealth of tombs and mummies, called 'chui-pas.' During his exploration in this "ghost" country, Dr. Pucher lived and slept on dried grass in the tombs during stormy periods.

"It was an eerie existence", he reflects. "The tombs were made of a form of brick with very hard straw mixed with earth. Inside each tomb was a neat semi-circular hall which led into the tomb proper. Sometimes I found as many as ten mummies. When I slept there I usually had to push a mummy to one side to make room."

"One, night, during a heavy thunder-storm, I noticed one of the mummies move. Then a second moved, and a pair of bright eyes stared at me. For a moment I sat as if transfixed. Then with a crash, a mummy came toppling over as a terrified fox dashed dashed past."

In various parts of Peru, Dr. Pucher has located many primitive drawings carved on rocks. Mostly they wild animals, and they were the to-portray vipers, jaguars, and other totems of tribes which, Pucher believes,

This piece of pottery from the early South American civilisation is coloured Sienna and Ochre.



Leo Pucher rests his left hand on the "Sun Door" at Tiwanaku—once the "Rome" of early civilisation. (Below): Another typical photograph of ancient figures from the dry, deserted country.



lived in that region some 6,000 years or more ago.

But the primitive monument to which he attaches most importance, and which to a great extent is the key to the early civilisation, is the engraved "Sun Door" at Tiwanaku—thousands of years ago the "Rome" of the then South American world.

Pucher has his own theories about its enigmatic designs. In the "Royal Commentaries on the Incas" written by Spanish historians for the King of Spain in 1609, it is reported that the fourth Inca king conquered the people in the vicinity of Tiwanaku and asked them what the intricate patterns on the "Sun Door" symbolised. "Obviously," says Dr. Pucher, "these emblems did not belong to the Incas, but to a different and older civilisation; otherwise the Incas—who themselves worshipped the sun—would never have asked for an interpretation. I have studied the various designs carved on the 'Door,' and I am certain that these early Indians chose animals as gods and were possibly influenced by the Milky Way."

### Taken Prisoner

Dr. Pucher began his lone expeditions after reading the Inca histories written by the early 17th century Spanish explorers. "I found a number of blatant inaccuracies relating to the Indian way of life", he says, bubbling with enthusiasm. "And so I decided to go out and find the truth for myself." Curiosity meant flirting with death. In one of his jungle treks Pucher was actually taken prisoner by a savage tribe near the Apurimac, a tributary of the Amazon. He had left Qimpitiriqui, a missionary settlement and the last link with civilisation, before penetrating the Ayacucho wilderness in Peru.

Four days later Pucher, by now well into the Indian country, lay seriously ill with malaria. "I was wondering whether I would ever see my home again", he says, "when I suddenly found myself encircled by savages. They wore tiny arrows through their cheeks. The smallest and most villainous looking of the crowd, whose face was blemished by a form of tumour, advanced to club me."

"I was on the point of firing my revolver when the others restrained him. After whispering among themselves, they finally took me away to their riverside village. It appears they were fascinated by the methylene blue I used for malaria."

"They sampled it and liked it. In fact, as time went on, almost everything I drank they too wanted to taste."

### Gift Of Four Wives

Next day he was taken before the chief. Four women, almost naked, gathered around Pucher. "Then one", he recalls, "touched my neck with a wooden knife. I thought it was the end, but instead she cut off a button. The others did the same—removing all the buttons, even those on my trousers. Some were used to adorn their noses."

These women, it transpired, were to be Pucher's wives. Normally each male was entitled to two wives, and the chieftain to three, but Pucher for some reason was allotted four. Pucher stayed in the village for eight months.

(Continued on Page 22)



This photograph gives an idea of the size of some of the tombs.



By Ralph Whiteman

**Riches from refugees!**  
Do I see you lift your eyebrows and ask if it might not be better to try getting blood from a stone?

Or do I allude to the possibility of easy money tainted money from the many well-to-do refugees from Pakistan prepared to pay a five-figure sum for a few tables and chairs which go with the possession of an indifferent flat in Bombay?

I mean neither of these things. For history is full of examples of countries reaping huge rewards for the hospitality they have extended to refugees.

Take the Parsis in our own country. They came to India for shelter. Who can deny that they have amply repaid this country by the part they have played in her trade and industrial development?

The Flemish weavers were driven by persecution to cross over to England where they so stimulated interests in their craft that England became the world's greatest producer of textiles.

England herself persecuted certain sects and a mass movement across the Atlantic began. The Puritans created a new England which today is the home of one of America's most distinctive cultures. Catholics founded Maryland and the Quakers Pennsylvania—two other states in the forefront of American civilisation.

And when America persecuted the Mormons, they in turn moved Westwards and brought property to undeveloped Utah.

In our own times we have seen Germany drive out some of the best brains among her sons and daughters. Many of the Jewish scientists and scholars she forced into exile have served the countries that have sheltered them and helped in the

## RICHES FROM REFUGEES

THE GREAT INFUX OF FORTY LAKHS FROM PAKISTAN MAY INFUSE NEW LIFE INTO OUR AGRICULTURE .....

fight against Nazism.

Today India, a land of 300 million people, has thrown open her doors to a further four million men, women and children who do not desire to live in Pakistan. This generous gesture is going to involve an outlay of twenty-two crores of rupees or more in the current financial year—just about the amount of the deficit anticipated in the central exchequer.

But will it, after all, prove a loss to the country?

To the ordinary city dweller in India the refugees look like becoming a nuisance as they compete with local folk for accommodation, food and employment. More so as some persons in authority are showing a marked preference for refugees. In the dominion legislature a few days ago there was strong criticism of the East Punjab Government for not undertaking to find place for all the West Punjab refugees.

A little thought will show how short-sighted this attitude towards refugees may prove. Instead of try-

ing to keep them to the province nearest to their recent homes, why not use these people to give Indian agriculture a badly needed infusion of new life, a blood transfusion, as it were?

### Make Full Use Of Their Ability

Many of the refugees are peasants. The country from which they come owes its prosperity mainly to great irrigation and hydro-electric projects. Numbers of them hail from the Montgomery Canal Colonies, actually developed by them or by their fathers in recent times.

These progressive farmers from the Punjab know the advantage of good roads, decent houses and improved methods in agriculture. The diet to which they are accustomed is as varied and nourishing as that of any other peasant community in India.

Over and above all this, among them are people who know how to make good use of their hands. Pouring out of Pakistan are some of the

most adaptable of all Indian types. Sindhis are a cosmopolitan lot and the Sindwerki merchants have no inhibitions about going anywhere to trade with their cargoes of carpets, curios and silks.

All over India one finds Sikh taxi drivers, Sikh electricians, Sikh mechanics and Sikh carpenters. In Malaya they make up a good proportion of the police force, they work as camel drivers in Australia. At the time of the Boxer trouble in China, men of the Indian Army sent to the Far East heard about America and some of them decided to find their way there. The result of it all was that in time a colony of Sikhs sprang up in British Columbia where they have made good as lumbermen.

We should welcome the idea of settling these refugees in colonies in all parts of the country where there is new land waiting to be developed as a result of new irrigation schemes. Apart from their making good pioneers, there is the unprecedented opportunity of putting them on the land with mechanical equipments, to start from scratch with no encumbrances in the form of debts to usurers and old prejudices regarding crops and fragmented holdings.

Such settlements could be object lessons to the more conservative folk in the established villages and might shake them out of their age-old inertia. They could then learn a thing or two about sanitation, a healthier diet, mixed farming, crop rotation and improved housing and village layout.

In the past all great mass movements from North West India have been of invaders from the Central Asian Highlands. We are now facing a very different type of "invasion" and, while offering the hospitality India has always accorded to those in need, we should take full advantage of their skill to put new life into our own husbandry.

## Shakespeare In Hindustani Verse

B. B. C. Arranges Special Programmes

The BBC is breaking entirely new ground in the Hindustani Section of its Eastern Service. This is being done in thirteen short programmes of Shakespeare, with scenes from the plays, translated into Hindustani, in verse. Never before, even in India, has Shakespeare been translated into verse in Hindustani; all previous translations have been in prose, for there is no Indian tradition of speaking verse dramatically.

The idea of attempting verse translations came from Aslam Malik, producer in charge of the Hindustani Section, who had himself translated T. S. Eliot's play, 'Murder in the Cathedral', with considerable success. He was luckily able to get Munib-ur-Rahman, a well-known young Indian poet, to undertake the work, for Rahman, who comes from the United Provinces of India and took his M.A. at Aligarh University, is now in London doing research work on modern Persian poetry at the London School of Oriental Studies.

### As Trailers

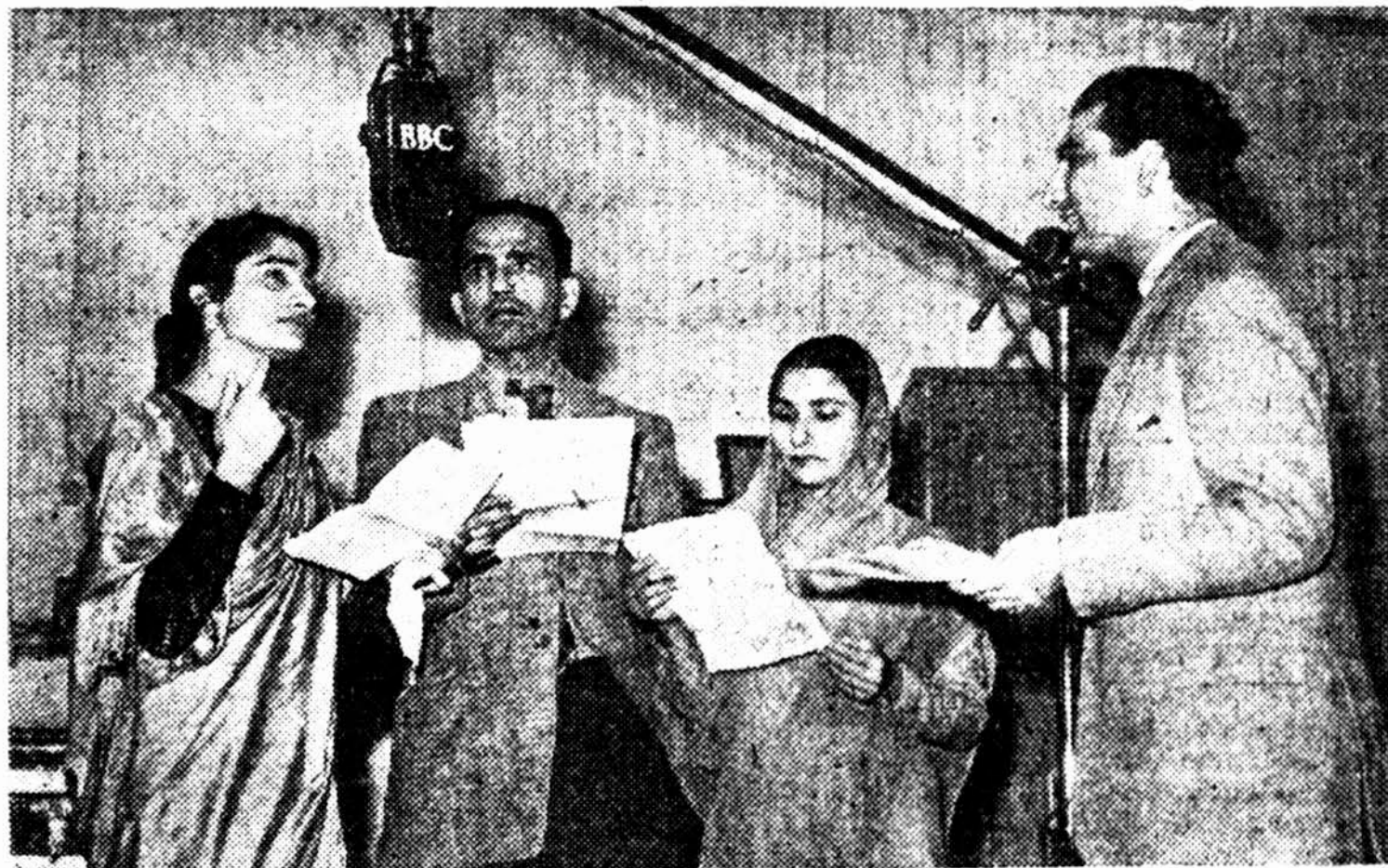
The programmes last only fifteen minutes, but much is packed into these quarter-hours. First the narrator, Hafeez Javed, tells the story of the play in brief, and it is then illustrated by the verse translations of some of the most important scenes and speeches. These short pro-

grammes are intended to act as 'trailers' to interest Indians in Shakespeare's works, and it is hoped that they may be followed later by critical appreciations, illustrated by further scenes. The plays chosen

for the series, chiefly the great tragedies, are 'Hamlet', 'Macbeth', 'Othello', 'Anthony and Cleopatra', 'Richard III', 'Henry V', 'The Merchant of Venice', 'Julius Caesar', 'King Lear', 'As You Like It', 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', 'Cymbeline', and 'Romeo and Juliet'.

Aslam Malik, producer of the series, also plays all the leading

roles in the scenes selected. He comes from the North West Frontier Province of India and is himself a poet. His book of poems, 'Tassu-varat', with an introduction by A. R. Nishtar, a poet who is now Minister of Communications in Pakistan was published in 1939 with conspicuous success and received much praise. Aslam Malik has also written a number of radio plays, chiefly dealing with Indian history, and before joining the BBC five years ago was a producer with All India Radio.



Rehearsing for the broadcast of a Hindustani verse translation of scenes from a "Romeo And Juliet" are (L. to R.): Santosh Kashyap, Hafeez Javed, Gauhar Javed and Aslam Malik, producer.

## Voronoff, 83, Still Going Strong

—And, Of Course, He Still Believes In Monkey Glands

Prof. Serge Voronoff, whose theory of rejuvenation was once popularly referred to as "monkey glands," has shown up in Rome on his way to Portugal. He is accompanied by his wife, a cousin of Magda Lupescu, wife of Carol of Rumania. The Voronoffs are meeting Lupescu in Lisbon early in the new year.

Professor Voronoff, now 83, is still very much interested in his biological theories concerning rejuvenation. In appearance he is a good advertisement for his doctrine that "death can be made to recoil," for he is upright of bearing, clear of eye, still has his hair (it is grizzled rather than white), and is active physically and mentally. In the heyday of his "cure" for senility, about 1935, when Voronoff at 70 married a girl of 21, reporters used to ask him if he had taken his own monkey-gland treatment. To this question Voronoff always replied that he never discussed his patients! He has never released a list of names

of those who took his cure, though they were said to have included famous figures from all over the world, including what the newspapers of the day used to refer to as "crowned heads."

With his young wife, Voronoff spent the war years at his riviera villa, continuing his researches and experiments with his troupe of 120 monkeys. After the fall of France the Voronoffs as Jews were afraid of deportation. They left everything and fled to Switzerland. The Germans sacked their villa and the 120 monkeys escaped from their enclosures. Later many were recaptured, and Madame Voronoff asserts they were subsequently carried off as "prisoners of war" to the Edinburgh Zoo.

Madame Voronoff, a handsome blonde of 36 now, acts as her husband's secretary and assistant. Her three loves, she says, are "jewels, monkeys and Serge." She has managed to collect quite an assortment of

the first, though some were given to Mussolini for the Italian war chest at the time of the Ethiopian campaign.

The monkeys, says Madame Voronoff, are fascinating. Her familiarity with this animal has led her to the conclusion that apes, like men, freely elect a strong leader under whose authority they like to live. Monkeys also have a definite language.

"As yet we do not have the key," says Madame Voronoff. "But further research may lead to an understanding of their tongue."

Professor Voronoff leaves the subject of monkey language to his wife, while pressing on with his biological studies. He is handicapped today by the loss of his Riviera colony, but has ordered another hundred monkeys from North Africa.

Mrs. Black stopped to talk to her friend, and her husband waited a short distance away. Presently she rejoined him.

"H'm" he said, "and what was Mrs. Brown talking about?" "Business," she said offhandedly. "Oh, yes, I know," murmured her husband "but whose?"

## Puppets Teach Road Safety Lessons

The nation-wide campaign to keep death off Britain's roads is particularly directed to inculcating the principles of road safety among children.

Some children, however, found the road safety lectures given at schools rather boring. This has led to the development of a device by an Essex police constable. Working with another police officer, he has designed a road "set", complete with puppet children, buses, cars, bridges and roundabouts. Now school children can actually watch "accidents"—models being knocked down by magnetized traffic.

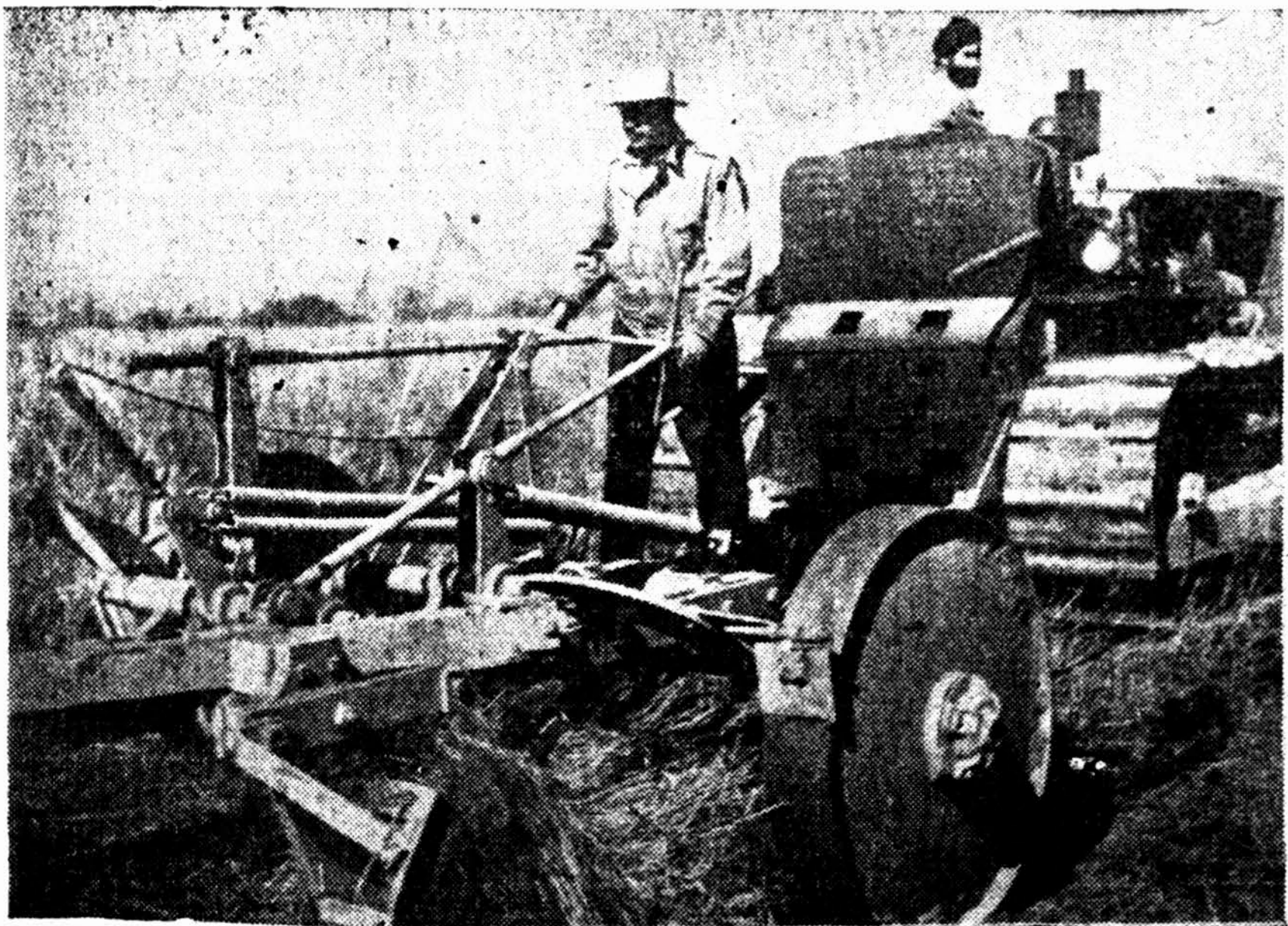
The more widespread use of this puppet device is now under the active consideration of Scotland Yard and the London Council of Child Safety, who say it is the best device of its kind they have ever seen.

So far over 30,000 children have already watched these puppet shows.



A benefit of 5,50,000 mds. of foodgrains a year and furthermore 80 lakhs mds. of sugarcane, resettlement of about 5,500 displaced persons and the development of cattle breeding, dairy farming, poultry farming, fisheries, cottage industries and fuel and timber plantations—all these are the highlights of what the U. P. Govt. aims at in the most ambitious scheme ever contemplated in Asia.

**T**HE biggest land reclamation operations ever carried out anywhere in Asia except perhaps Russia, are going on at present in the Gangakhadir and Naini Tal Tarai. It is expected that 50,000 acres in the Tarai and 20,000 acres of virgin soil in the Ganga Khadir will be reclaimed and put under cultivation, resulting in the resettlement of 3,500 and 2,000 ex-servicemen and refugees res-



An officer of the tractor unit adjusts the plough.

## U. P. Govt. Launches Biggest Land Reclamation Scheme In Asia



Virgin soil being upturned

pectively in both the areas.

With uninterrupted tractor operations in these areas it will take 5 years in the Tarai and 2 years in the Ganga-Khadir before the area is put under the plough. By the middle of the monsoon this year 10,000 acres in each of the two areas will be handed over to the settlers for cultivation. It is proposed to settle up one village per every 4,000 acres out of which about one thousand acres will be taken up by houses, roads, orchards, barren lands and other areas left for pastures, fuel and timber. The remaining 3,000 acres will be divided up into 4 farms of 750 acres each. Each farm will further be divided into 75 plots of 10 acres, each representing the share of one settler. A unit of 10 acres is considered to be sufficient for each settler, as he will have in addition, pasture land for his cattle, a proportionate share in the fuel and timber reserves, an acre share in the common orchard and a small garden attached to his house. It is proposed to construct houses on a uniform model in these areas to be handed over to the settlers, the cost of which will be recovered in easy

instalments.

The total cost of these two schemes works out to over Rs. 1.5 crores to be shared by the Provincial and the Central Governments. With the cultivation of these two areas our granaries will be benefited by 5,50,000 mds. of foodgrain a year and furthermore 80 lacs mds. of sugarcane will also be produced annually.

### Difficult Problems

One of the main problems to which the Government have directed their attention is the eradication of malaria for which the Tarai area particularly has been notorious. The man working hard during the day and then waking up the whole night to protect his fields against depredations of the wild animals, had but little vitality left in his constitution to withhold the attacks of this malady. Heavy undergrowth; accumulation of water, breeding of mosquitos due to rains, defective irrigation and depressing climate are the cause which have led to the persistence of this disease. The Government have decided to launch an anti-malaria campaign and take such measures as

subsoil drainage, substitution of canal irrigation by tube wells, provision of wholesome drinking water, clearance of land, selection of village sites on raised levels, and setting up of permanent anti-malaria organisations. Experts are of opinion that these measures and the aerial spray of D.D.T. that has been decided upon will make the Tarai area quite healthy for the settlers.

### Wild Animals

The problem of saving the crops from the wild animals is also of considerable importance. Wild boars have been playing havoc on the crops both in the Tarai and the Gangakhadir. In some areas of the Tarai wild elephants too have caused much damage to the cultivation, besides the numerous herds of Cheetals, Nilgais and other varieties of antelopes which have taken their nightly toll from the fields. It has been decided

to clear a strip of a mile in between the settlements and the forest and also have a tone and barbed wire fencing on the boundary of the Jungles to stop the animals coming towards the cultivated fields. It is also proposed to be liberal in the issue of arms licences to the settlers to destroy the animals prowling in the nights near the cultivations. It is expected that these measures will result in a great relief to the settlers.

### Irrigation

Though irrigation is not very much needed in the Tarai, yet it is proposed to develop tube-well system as protection against draught. As hydro-electricity is not available the energy to drive these tube-wells will be generated by diesel engines.

Good roads and prosperity go hand in hand. It has been decided to

(Continued On Page 6)



Officers engaged in the colonisation scheme.



# IN A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL

Collapsing in a tramcar in the Krasnaya Presnya district of Moscow, I was removed to one of the district's many polyclinics at the Trekhgornaya Textile Mills.

Here I was examined by two doctors and a specialist who advised an immediate abdominal operation that would involve great risk. The choice was mine and, within an hour of being admitted to the hospital, I was in the operating theatre, prepared for the operation that would save my life. I was, I believe, the first Englishman to have been a patient in a Moscow hospital since the war.

The surgeon responsible was small, blonde Ukrainian-born Anna Kurdenko, who performed this, her first major surgical operation, on her twenty-second birthday. Later, I was able to ask Dr. Kurdenko how she had felt when performing the operation. "I was afraid of only two things," she said: "The thought that if I failed I should have let down my wonderful tutors and the thought of losing the life of a 'Yorkerman'." She added that she had dedicated her life to the cause of healing "not only Russians but people of all nations."

Doctor Anna had studied under the famous Siberian surgeon Professor Vladimir Mysh who, although over 70 years old still performs skilful operations. At Dr. Kurdenko's request, this great surgeon, silver-haired and mustached, came to see me. Of his former student, he said, "Despite her youth, Dr. Kurdenko is already a fine surgeon, as well as a fine chess-player. She is also an experienced parachutist."

Anna admitted reluctantly that she had made over fifty jumps of 12,000 feet. "The jumps," she said, "formed part of my training as an Army doctor. My brother Ivan and sister Lalia were both doctors and died of wounds in the war."

## Colour And Music

The ward in which I lay contained 26 beds and was one of the thirty-

two in the hospital. The wards radiated from a central hall and were so constructed that each collected the maximum amount of sunshine. In the walls the proportion of glass to brick was roughly three to one. Each ward was decorated in cream and lime-green, with curtains of eccentric design. Concealed neon lighting illuminated the wards at night. No more than six beds in any ward had bedspreads or lockers of a given colour. Where possible, patients are surrounded by the colours they like best. A nurse explained to me that colour has a great psychological effect upon the sick.

Music, too, we believe," she added, "has much the same effect on pa-

tients, especially on those suffering from mental stress." The nurse, 19-year-old Olga Mykhov, explained how specially-chosen records are played very softly to expectant mothers in the maternity wards. "Certain music can be a very helpful medicine," she said.

## Plenty Of Food

Music, talks, drawing and painting play an important part in Russian hospital life. Music and talks are relayed at regular intervals daily into the wards by loud speaker. Those patients who are unfit to listen and those who object to the noise are wheeled in their beds to sound-proof rooms adjoining the wards. But in eleven weeks I never heard of one patient objecting to music.

The food question seemed to present no difficulty to the Russians. Patients are visited five times daily by doctors and surgeons. At the first visit—soon after 7-30 in the morning—the doctor authorises each

The clerk who produced it said she was only able to do so by borrowing a typewriter from a small local theatre. It was the property of Russian-naturalised Mr. Leonard Zefforet, formerly of Fishponds, Bristol, who left England in 1929 and is now the theatre's art director. Mr. Zefforet introduced me to his 26-year-old Russian wife and their four children.

## Pre-natal Treatment

Of pre-natal treatment in Russia, Mrs. Zefforet said it had improved for her with each successive child. "In this country," she said, "we are taught that the health of the people is the affair of the people. The best in surgery and medicine is offered to us and if we do not take advantage of it, and suffer, it is our own fault."

But all Russians, despite their improved education, do not think as Mrs. Zefforet. Dr. Kurdenko said that even to-day many mothers will feed their children on the sterilised

By DOUGLAS CRAWFORD  
*Mr. Douglas Crawford (an Englishman from Leeds), as an engineer in the Merchant Navy, recently called at Murmansk. His great enthusiasm for the theatre led him to spend his leave and was gratuity visiting the Red Army Theatre in Moscow. There he became ill and in this article records his experiences in a Russian hospital.*

patient's diet for the next four meals. Each diet offers a choice of eight and, in some cases, fifteen, varieties of food. Typewritten menus which nearly always include ice-cream are circulated to all those capable of reading and choosing for themselves. Because of my own partiality for Yorkshire and treacle pudding, and the obvious enjoyment I derived from these dishes, doctors caused them to be added to the general menus.

To-day, Yorkshire pudding has won its place among Russian sick in Moscow.

To prepare these menus the hospital has a staff of 52 women typists of whom 37 are trained nurses. Some of the latter work in the wards when their day's work is done in order to gain further nursing experience. These clerks are also responsible for the publication of a news sheet which is distributed daily. This newspaper, of roughly two or three foolscap sheets, gives general news and, when possible, news of the localities from which the patients come. I had my own special paper, typed in English,

milk that the Government Health Service offers. "There are many to-day," she said, "who are afraid of doctors and their treatments. There are mothers who still feed their young babies on cold cabbage water, as their great-grandparents did in years gone by." Superstition still guides many people's lives, the doctor added. "Remember," she said, "that many are still living who remember the utterances of the 'Black Monk' (Rasputin) who said that medicine might only be taken with safety by the chosen few—who were, of course, his wealthy followers." Russian men, continued the doctor, are far less superstitious than the women and make the better patients.

The success of Russian hospitals is due very largely to their nurses. Twenty-four-year-old Pola Natatchiov, one-time actress, now working in the Graverman Clinic, described her nursing life as "wonderful." "Naturally, it is less glamorous than the theatre. It is more exacting and demanding. But it is a life of adventure; what greater adventure could

there be than in fighting disease?"

Nurse Natatchiov said her training had taken nearly five years, her duties varying from scrubbing to testing human milk, from aiding the surgeons in the operating theatre to singing with organised choirs in the wards.

## Nurses Quarters

I was privileged to see some of the nurses' quarters. Each girl has her own room, and a bathroom which she shares with two others. A nurse is encouraged to beautify her own room and can add to the official hospital furnishing, receiving compensation for the purpose up to the equivalent of £4. The nurses eat in a dining hall, seniors at one end and juniors at the other. A junior may invite a senior to join her at a meal but a junior may in no circumstances sit with the seniors. Every meal is a gay affair; ice-cream and vodka are consumed to the music of the balalaika and tambourine. Visiting companies often stage ballet at the evening meals.

The nurses' common-room is connected with the hospital's own transmitting studio and fitted with 16 mm. talkie equipment. English films have a popular appeal. There are no restrictions on a nurse's private life and she is at liberty, for instance, to ask her male friends to the common-room. Married nurses may have their husbands in their quarters.

On the subject of holidays, Nurse Natatchiov told me that nurses have five or six weeks' holiday in the year. If they had no domestic ties they went usually to State Rest Homes where they enjoyed all the privileges of the wealthy at small cost. The nurse added that all her Russian colleagues were proud of their profession. "Your great Florence Nightingale came to this country to relieve the sick and suffering and to-day Russian nurses try to mould their lives and characters upon Miss Nightingale. Russian nurses reverence her name."

## BIGGEST LAND RECLAMATION SCHEME IN ASIA

(Continued From Page 5)

construct these areas. For the present, each settlement will be connected by a 'Kucha' road and the important towns by metalled roads. Along with the development of these areas it is proposed to provide better means of communications.

The Government also propose to develop Cattle breeding and dairy farming, mixed farming, poultry farming, fisheries, cottage industries and fuel and timber plantations in these areas. The Tarai area in particular, being situated between Bareilly on one side and Naini Tal and Ranikhet on the other promises a good field for this development. The settlers too will be greatly benefited by these schemes. Adequate facility for education and free medical aid will also be provided to the settlers.

## Tractors In Action

The whole description will be incomplete without giving a picture of the operations going on in these areas. The Provincial Public Works, Health, and Agriculture departments and the Government of India's Tractor unit are at present working in collaboration. All the superfluous trees in these areas, selected for ploughing are cut down and the timber removed to be utilized for other purposes besides fuel. The grass is then burnt down to facilitate the survey of the plots. Danger points such as ditches and nalas are marked out by red flags which are afterwards levelled up by heavy bulldozers. After these operations are complete, the tractors enter the plot and plough it about a foot and a half deep. The ploughed land will finally be harrowed and will then be delivered to the settlers for cultivation.

On the other side, the officers of the P.W.D. (Provincial) are busy supervising the construction of new roads, selecting sites for the settlements and clearing them up.

The whole area taken up for colonisation is alive with activity. Early in the chilly mornings as one gets up he can see the huge flames of fire where some grass is being burnt. As the day advances the humming sound of the tractors and bulldozers makes one feel that a new life is creeping over these areas and late in the evening when the machines come home they bring back the message that the time is drawing nearer every day when these lands—lying waste till now will boast of magnificent crops and beautiful little colonies.

## Indian Soldier In Forward Area



In the thickly wooded country of Jammu and Kashmir Indian Troops are engaged in expelling the raiders who have brought death and destruction to thousands of homes. Photo shows: An Indian soldier's improvised home in forward area.



# School For World's "Ace" Pilots

By David Curnock

Experienced pilots from many parts of the world, including the British Commonwealth, the United States, China, Holland, Belgium, France, Norway and Greece, have all been students at this school.

Among these students was Squadron Leader Janusz Zurakowski, from Poland. He escaped from his country during the early years of World War II, and became one of the famous few of the Battle of Britain. Zurakowski has received many awards, among them being the "Virtute Militari", the highest award for bravery in Poland.

Other former students at the Empire Test Pilots' School include Major Howering, United States Army Air Corps, now commanding the Performance School at Patterson Airfield, Ohio, (United States); Major Chen and Captain Leh, advisers to the Chinese Air Force; Captain Erik Sandberg, adviser and chief test pilot to the Norwegian Air Force; Squadron Leader E.L. Baudoux, commanding the Flying Wing of the Royal Canadian Air Force Winterization Experimental Establishment at Edmonton, Alberta, (Canada); Major J. A. Adams, test pilot to the South African Air Force; Captain G. Sonderman, personal pilot to Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands; Mr. J. C. Miles, test pilot to the Australian Government.

## Highly Dangerous Job

The Empire Test Pilots' School was established in 1943 at Boscombe Down, Hampshire, to ensure an intake of experienced test pilots then urgently needed by the Ministry of Aircraft Production, which existed in World War II. Before the school was set up the practice had been to take an experienced pilot and nominate him as a test pilot. Under this system he was not given the training and knowledge necessary for him to keep pace with the rapid and revolutionary strides being made in aviation. The job of a test pilot is always highly dangerous, and it was felt that they should be given some special preparation for the exacting task of trying out new aircraft.

Early in 1946 the school was moved to Cranfield in Bedfordshire, and came under the direction of the Ministry of Supply. To-day pilots, many of them the finest and most tried in the world—including civil and military pilots—are taking intensive training courses at Cranfield.

The school is commanded by Group Captain S. R. Ubee, Air Force Cross, who from 1943 to 1946 was in command of Airborne Forces Experimental Research, which carried out a great deal of work behind the scenes preparatory to airborne invasions. Ubee was born in 1903, and for many years was a test pilot with the Royal Air Force. At the outbreak of World War II he was in India and commanded No. 60 Bomber Squadron. He was moved to No. 31 Squadron, which did much splendid work in Iraq in the early years of World War II. He returned to England in 1943.

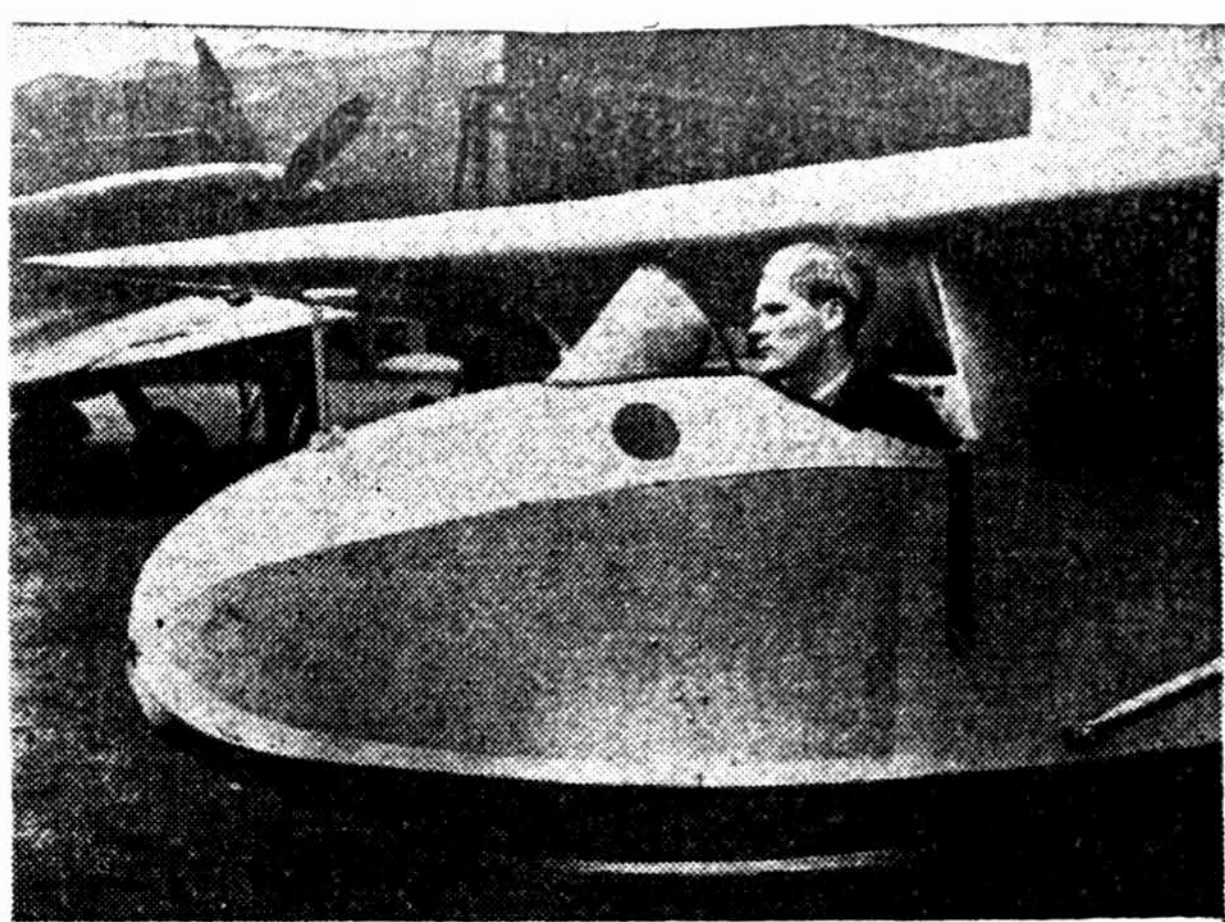
Incidentally he lost the sight of one eye in an accident two years ago.

## Qualified Instructors

The Officer Commanding the Flying Wing of the School is Wing Commander R. L. Smith, who has under him a staff of experienced test pilots and qualified flying instructors. The staff also includes a small but highly technical instruction unit.

The school is well equipped with a variety of aircraft, including the latest jet powered aircraft, Lincolns, Lancasters, Mosquitoes, Oxford, Harvards, Tempests, Spitfires, Meteors, Vampires and Fireflies, altogether totalling some 30 aircraft.

The course lasts well over nine months. It is divided into three main periods. The first seven months is held at Cranfield, which is similar to any aerodrome; the second four to five weeks is held at the Royal



An "Ace-in-the-making": Test Pilot ready to take off in a glider.

of the reduction methods he has been taught.

In addition, lectures are given on gas turbines, high speed flight, pro-

graphy to test work, and armament testing.

## Personal Attention

At the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, students spend much time in the engines and aerodynamic departments. There are also lectures on control behaviour and design of aircraft, propellers, jet propulsion, high speed flight, tunnel tests, carburation cooling research, sea-planes and flying boats.

Each student is given close personal attention by the staff and periodic examinations are given to test the progress of the student.

At the conclusion of the course there is no more highly experienced test pilot in the world than those who pass out from Cranfield. Already close on 200 students have passed out from the School, including many of the most famous flying personalities in the world.

## OVERSIGHT

From the office of a memory training institution the following letter was addressed to a man who had taken the course:—

"Sir,—We feel gratified that you should have taken the trouble to call for the purpose of expressing your satisfaction with our system. May we ask if you will be good enough to write us a letter stating the benefit you have derived from the completed course—with permission to publish?"

"P.S.—Your stick and gloves, which you inadvertently left at this office, have been forwarded by parcel post."

\* \* \*

She rejected him coldly.

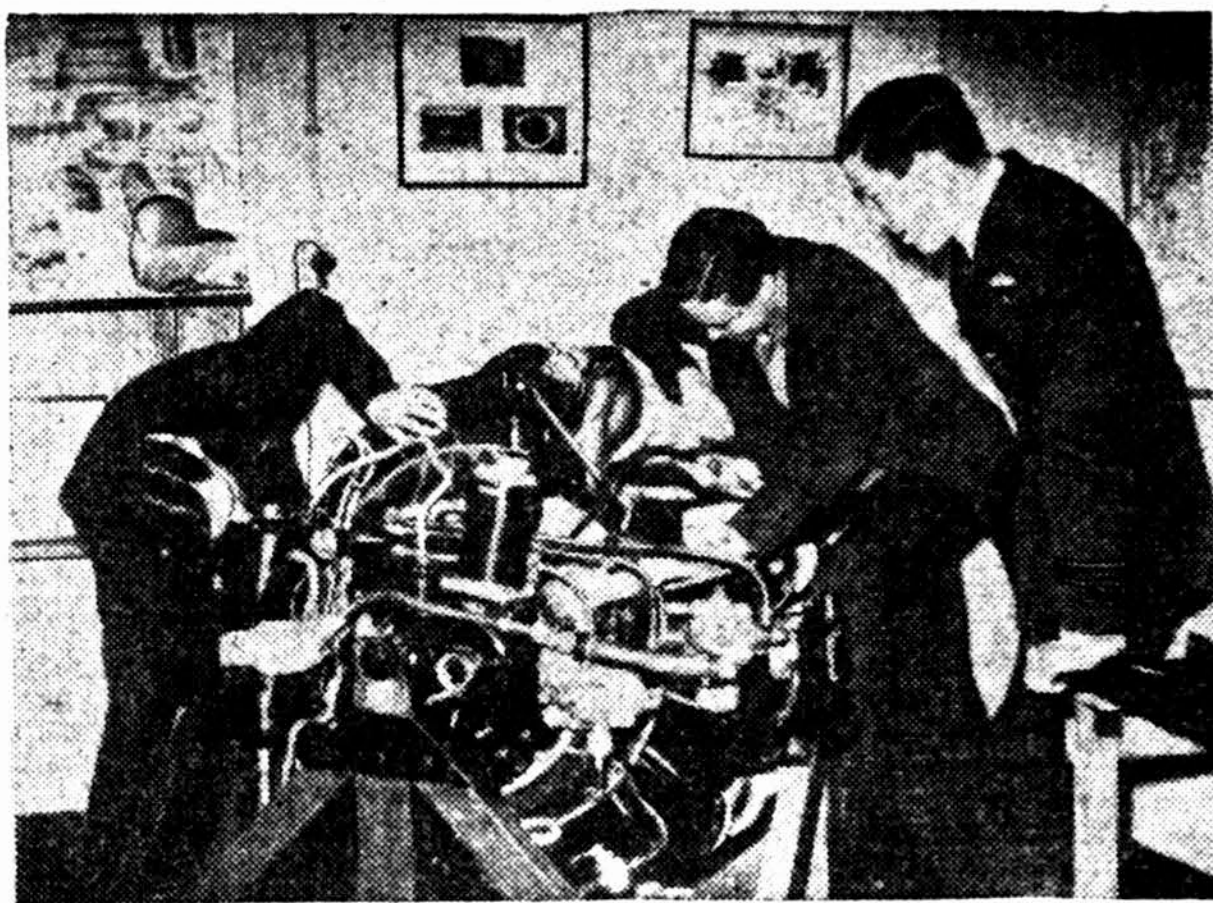
"I must have a strong, silent man, full of grit!" she said.

"Try a deaf and dumb dustman", he growled.

\* \* \*

"My rose!" he whispered tenderly, as he pressed her velvet cheek to his.

"My cactus!" she said, as she dodged his whiskers.



Pilots learning the inside mechanism of an aircraft engine.

Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, Kent. During the next four to five weeks students visit firms in the aircraft industry. This serves the dual purpose of enabling students to meet the firm's experimental and production staffs, and at the same time to study the evolution of new aircraft from the drawing board to the production lines.

## Varied Course

The first period at Cranfield is devoted mainly to instruction in the principles and the practice of performance tests. It includes position error measurement, partial climbs, ceiling climbs, level speeds, engine cooling under different conditions, fuel consumption, range and endurance and performance of an aircraft with one or more engines cut out.

Students have to tabulate flight test data, and then reduce this to standard, or normal, by means of mathematics. Each pilot obtains results from actual exercise arriving at the final answer by the application

of the reduction methods he has been taught.

of the reduction methods he has been taught. The student then goes on to handling and stability tests of aircraft which are not so easily subject to the theoretical working out on paper. In this course his opinion plays a large part in arriving at the ultimate data. The course includes the preliminary measurement of aircraft handling apparatus, longitudinal, stability and manoeuvrability, spinning trials, the investigation of the behaviour of aircraft when they are nearly stalling, and the handling of the machine with engines cut. At the end of this course the student has to write a comprehensive handling report on a particular aircraft. It also includes lectures on subjects such as high altitude flying, the application of photo-

# WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

Most people play a three-bid in a weakish preempt. That was why North passed when West overcalled his partner's three clubs with three hearts.

But a three-bid in a minor suit also is played as a solid-suit bid, on just such a hand as South's were little more than stoppers in North's hand will produce three no-trump. South sensed that his partner had misread the opening three bid. He correctly diagnosed West's failure to make a stronger bid than an overcall, and East's failure to act at all, as indicating some strength in North's hand. In a further effort to coax North into a three no-trump bid if he had a heart stopper. South then bid three spades.

This bid should have been clear to North. It was most unlikely that South had a preemptive three-club bid if he also had a genuine spade suite. It also was impossible that, if South had a weak three-club bid, he would risk making another bid when the opponents were dead at three hearts. If North had reasoned correctly, he would have bid three no-trump. But even if he misread the situation and bid four spades, South could have gone to five clubs and made it. North's pass was incomprehensible and inexcusable.

West opened the heart king and South made his contract by ducking

North-South vulnerable. North dealer.

**NORTH**  
♠ K 8 3 2  
♥ A 7 6  
♦ A 10 9 5  
♣ 4 3

**WEST**  
♠ J 7  
♥ K Q J 8 5 4  
♦ K Q 4 3  
♣ 9

**EAST**  
♠ Q 10 9 8  
♥ 10 3 2  
♦ J 8 6  
♣ J 7 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A 6 4  
♥ 9  
♦ Q 7 2  
♣ A K Q 10 8 6 5

## The bidding:

| North | East | South | West     |
|-------|------|-------|----------|
| Pass  | Pass | 3♣    | 3♥       |
| Pass  | Pass | 3♠    | All Pass |

this trick. When West continued with the heart queen, dummy ducked again and South ruffed. Declarer then cashed the spade ace and king, and led a third round. East won and played a third heart. North took the ace and led another spade. East won and had to return a diamond. North took the ace and South's clubs won the rest of the tricks.



Experienced pilots from many parts of the world have been students at the Cranfield School. This group includes the representatives of Australia, China, Holland and Greece.



# Battle Of Jokes In Poland!

## They Are Mostly Against Russia Of Course!

By Paula Le Cler

"Sh-h-h! have you heard the one about the Russian worker and the five-year plans?"

In satellite Poland, that one, being about Russia, is a ten-year joke. Nineteen years old, but joke for which a Pole can get a ten-year prison term for telling. Satiric anecdotes aimed at Polish Communists come cheaper, costing three to five years' imprisonment if overheard. Repeating any anti-Red story constitutes an actionable political crime unhumorously labelled: "Whispering campaign against the Polish People's Republic."

Nevertheless, if a Pole knows you well, he is pretty certain to tell you one. It is the only real voice he has left today, to express his chocking resentment of Communist domination, to vocalize his fear and hatred. Here are some of the latest of these stories as heard all over Poland recently—and Poles, I know, are in prison for telling them.

That one about the Russian worker—by which Poles work off steam against their own Russia-supplying three-year plan, for example:

"A Politburo bigwig was giving a pep talk to Moscow factory hands. Announcing forthcoming five-year plans, he promised: 'After the first five year plan, you will each have a cycle, after the second, a motorcycle; after the third, an automobile. But the best will be after the forty-five year plan, then each of you will have an airplane.'

"A worker who had looked dubious throughout grumbled: 'And what would I do with an airplane.'

"Reproachfully, the Politburo man scolded: 'Tovarish, just imagine you get news that in Astrakhan they are selling boxes of matches. You step into your plane here in Moscow. You fly to Astrakhan. You get there in an hour. You are in time to be among the first on a match queue.'

"The worker's eyes lighted. 'Yes, you are right. Thank you, Thank you Tovarish!'

### 'The House That Jack Built' Story

Current in Poland's new Silesian coalfields is this one, about how Poland gets paid for her coal and other products going in a one-way stream to Russia:

"Russia gets coal from Poland, for which Poland gives sugar to Russia, for which Russia gets coal from Poland, for which Poland gives machinery to Russia, for which . . ." This strings along like The House That Jack Built. A simpler version goes: Poland sends coal to Russia, for which Poland sends sugar to Russia.

Popular scorn of the new, expanded corps of PPR (Polish Communist Party) Government Ministers, mostly unknowns previously, has produced many tales like this one—aimed at the PPR incumbent replacing peasant party ex-agriculture minister, Wladyslaw Mikolajczyk since last January:

"A peasant woman came to Warsaw ministry and insisted on seeing the minister personally, saying it was a life-and-death matter. Refusing to be turned away, she at last confided: 'The minister used to work on my little farm. He was the only one who could manage my cow, who is very difficult. . . since he left, we haven't had a drop of milk from her—so you understand that I simply must see him.'

### A Governor For Nothing

Another, also satirizing Communist-regime higherups, goes: "Penniless, an illiterate old man who had known Boleslaw Bierut's father came to the Polish President asking for a small job of any kind. 'That's easy,' said Bierut. 'I'll make you a Woyewoda (Provincial Governor), with a salary of 60,000 Zloty a month and 2 automobiles.'

"'Oh, no, that's a bigger position than I can fill,' protested the old man.

"'Then I'll make you a Starosta (County Commissioner), with 30,000 Zloty monthly and one car.'

"'Even that is too conspicuous a post,' pleaded the old man.

"'Very well,' snapped Bierut, disgusted. 'That leaves the job of Bureau Director, at 7,000 Zloty monthly and no car. The only trouble is, for that job you would have to be educated man!'

Workers' starvation wages and the fact that much more can be earned in the "black" on the ubiquitous

black market are satirized by the following:

"A Cracow woman visited an old friend in Lodz whom she hadn't seen since the 'liberation.'

"'How is everyone and how do you live nowadays?' she asked.

"'Our oldest son, Wladislaw, works in the textile mill, Tadeusz is a tractor mechanic and Jan is a conductor on the railroad.'

"'Tsk, tsk,' commiserated the Cracow woman, 'then how do you manage to stay alive at all.'

"'No, no, we're really fine,' explained the old mother cheerfully. 'You see, Kasimierz, our youngest boy, has no job whatsoever!'

A double-barrelled blast, at the disparity between "rebuilding" pronouncements and performances, and at the Government-lauding propaganda press, is this:

"A PPR official in a small town kept boasting to a non-party friend about all the new building the Government was doing in Warsaw and other war-ravaged cities. Finally, the friend went to see these marvels.

"Returning, he reproached the Communist: 'I've been everywhere you said—but I can't understand about all this reconstruction you spoke of. I saw none.'

"'Of course not, snapped the PPR man. 'How do you expect to know what is going on, scurrying from place to place as you do? Why don't you sit at home like a good citizen—d you would see everything in the papers!'

### That Cigarette Case . . .

The Big Four foreign ministers' conference in London this month will undoubtedly produce a new crop of anecdotes, as have the previous ones—like the following, aimed at Russian thefts from Poles, including the old Polish titled families:

## AN M.P.'s BUDGET

There has been much ado since my recent note expressing surprise at a statement by Mr. Maurice Webb, Labour M.P. for Central Bradford, that after paying all expenses out of his Parliamentary salary of £1,000 a year he had left only £3 15s. a week on which to keep his wife and family writes A. J. Cummings in the "News Chronicle."

Many correspondents, knowing nothing of Mr. Webb's private circumstances (about which I have since learnt something) and very little of the normal demands made on Parliamentary incomes, wrote disrespectfully of Mr. Webb's budgeting skill and grudgingly of the increase in pay for House of Commons men.

On the other hand, back-benchers wrote or telephoned in varying degrees of agitation setting forth their own budget problems and explaining the practical difficulty of making both ends meet.

I persuaded one of them who, like

"At the Paris Conference, George C. Marshall picked up his cigarette case, a fine gold one set with diamonds. Someone said: 'What a beautiful case. Where did you get it?'

"'I got it from Bevin,' said Marshall, showing the inscription: 'from Bevin to Marshall.'

"A little later, Ernest Bevin took out a shining, gem-studded case, even finer than Marshall's. Everyone admired it and looked at the engraved inscription: 'from Marshall to Bevin.'

"Finally Vyacheslav M. Molotov drew out his cigarette case, a fabulous piece altogether carved with diamonds. Everybody's eyes popped, and someone ventured: 'Has yours an inscription, too?'

"Proudly Molotov displayed it: 'from Lubomirski to Potocki.'

### No Complaint!

My own favourite is the following brief exchange, consoling to the Poles as indicating conditions are even worse in Russia, between a Pole living in Lwow, now Russian, sent to Warsaw on a Russian mission, and a Warsaw Pole:

"'How are things going now in Russia?'

"'One can't complain.'

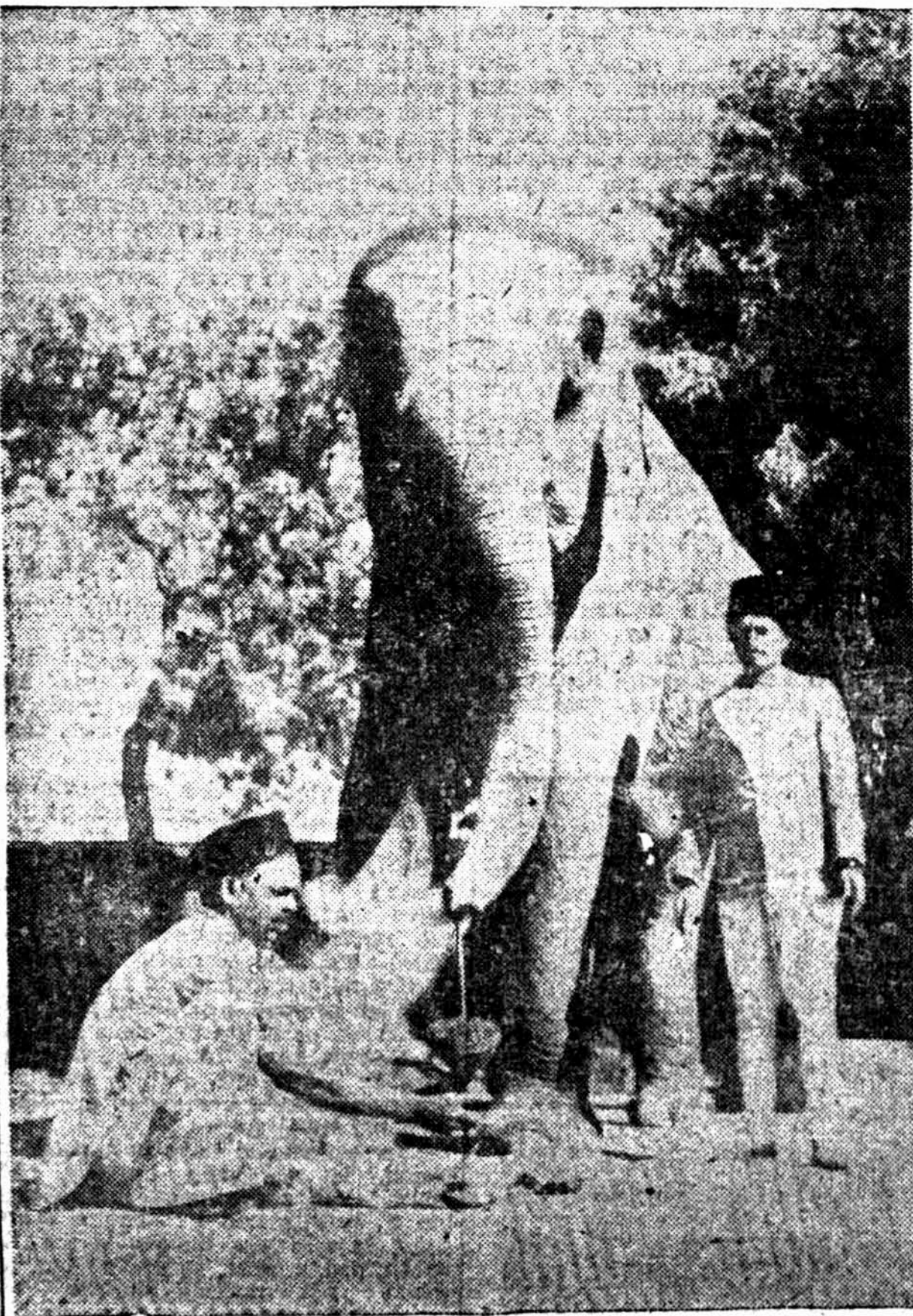
"'What? We hear things are even worse there than in Poland.'

"'One can't complain.'

"'Why not?'

"'Try to complain!'

## Rupakali Smoking Her Hookah



Tax or no tax on tobacco, Rupakali, the 56-year-old female elephant in the stables of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda regularly smokes a hookah! The feat is performed almost everyday for the entertainment of her visitors, but not too many times as Rupakali is getting old now and becomes dizzy by keeping prolonged company with Lady Nicotine. Anyway it is a sight when she raises her trunk and puffs the smoke like a steam locomotive heading for a long journey

Mr. Webb, sits for a northern constituency to let me reproduce his tabulated expenses, though he was reluctant to publish his identity.

"First let me make it clear," he said, "that as one of the younger members, going straight from the Army to Parliament, I had few resources to fall back on and at the same time had to start a house in London. I cannot afford either a full-time or part-time secretary and do all my own correspondence."

| EXPENSES                                                                                                             | A year |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Income-tax and contributions to Members' Fund and Insurance                                                          | £100   |
| Stamps and stationary (weekly average mail 200 letters; 1 in 50 enclose 2½d. stamp)                                  | £100   |
| Telephone calls and telegrams                                                                                        | £ 30   |
| Occasional outside typing of important articles, etc.                                                                | £ 40   |
| Own hotel expenses in constituency (average one week-end in three; one month in summer; one week January and Easter) | £100   |
| Wife's travelling expenses and hotel (six visits to constituency in year)                                            | £ 40   |
| Taxis in London and hire of car in constituency                                                                      | £ 20   |
| Necessary subscriptions to Fabian Society, Labour Research Dept., Labour Party publications, etc.                    | £ 10   |
| Entertaining visitors and deputations at House of Commons                                                            | £100   |
| Total                                                                                                                | £540   |

"I have not exaggerated any of the figures," he adds, "and have tried to give a full picture. You will see from this that it is impossible to save; and I find that my £1,000 just enables me to live from month to month. My standard of living is that of an £8-a-week man."

The financial strain is severe for all M.P.s who do not live in London and are without other sources of income. They have to meet demands on their time and thought and purse from which the £1,000-a-year man in other fields is free.

One exasperated wife of an M.P. told me the telephone bell rings in her home almost incessantly from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.; that companionship with her husband is reduced to a minimum.

"As things are now ordered," she tells me, "I can't see how any young husband not possessing independent means can be both a good member of Parliament and a good head of his family. For myself, I heartily concur with my eldest child's remark, 'I wish daddy had never become an M.P.'"

I sympathise with this young woman and with others in a like predicament. But I am afraid there is nothing to be done about it. The life of an M.P. to-day is arduous. His job is a full-time one; and his public service is more vitally important to the community than it has ever been.

On the financial side there is no likelihood of his present salary being increased for a long time to come. It seems to me monstrous, however, that so many members who can ill afford it should still be required to contribute substantial sums to their constituency organisations, to give to charities and to "entertain" visitors at the House or elsewhere.

Back-benchers of all parties should take collective action on such matters, limit and regulate their financial obligations and make their decisions public.

When I was a schoolboy I remember my father telling me how bitterly the member for our division complained of his rapacious constituents. They assumed, he said, that he had a bottomless purse.

The breaking-point came when a local farmer threatened to withhold his vote because the member refused to provide the man's wife with a new set of false teeth.

We live in a different world to-day.

"I want something really nice for a Christmas present," explained the shopper to the assistant.

"For your husband, madam?" asked the man behind the counter.

"No, from my husband," came the reply, sweetly.

\* \* \*

"If you please, ma'am," began the new maid, "there's a strange woman downstairs. She won't give her name, but she's taken off her hat and coat, opened two cupboards, rubbed her fingers over the piano and complained about the dust, and when I left her she was—"

"Oh, dear," exclaimed Mrs. Brownson, "I didn't expect my husband's mother until after Christmas."



Our Delhi Letter

From Our Own Correspondent

# ROLE OF NEWS AGENCIES IN INDIA

Pandit Nehru in the course of a statement on behalf of Sardar Patel, told the Dominion Parliament, during the week, that there were fourteen news agencies functioning in India. They were:—

The Associated Press of India, The United Press of India, Orient Press of India, Press News Features, Reuter, Globe, U. K., Exchange Telegraph, U. K., Associated Press of America, U.S.A., United Press of America, U.S.A., Agence France Presse, France, Central News Agency of China, China, Indonesian News Agency, Indonesia, Arab News Agency, Egypt, and Tass Agency, U.S.S.R.

Pandit Nehru also disclosed what facilities, the Government gave to these news agencies.

The Reuters, the Associated Press of India, and the United Press of India have been granted complimentary railway passes to enable their employees to travel in first class all over India with three maunds of luggage and two servants in third class. There is no 'quid pro quo', and in the nature of things, the grant of these passes is a clear subsidy to these agencies.

## Agreement With Govt.

In the difficult days of communications, Reuters and its subsidiary organisation, the Associated Press of India, had reached an arrangement with the Government under which the former supplies daily news bulletins to high Government officials. Similar arrangements existed with the Provincial Governments. The officials got all Indian news, some time, before they read it in the newspapers. The news agencies by selling their bulletins for nearly a rupee a copy, were able to float in the days of few newspapers. The Government got a machinery for its publicity, which always was given a preference by the News Agencies.

Later on the United Press joined in. The United Press entered the field of supplying news bulletins to the Central and Provincial Government officials. It could not be called a subsidy it was merely the price paid for news bulletins. The conditions have since changed.

It was immaterial that there were newspapers in all the places where the recipients of these news bulletins lived and worked. It was also immaterial that All-India Radio radiated news bulletins several times a day. It was also immaterial that these news bulletins often remained unopened and gradually found their way to their last resting place in dust bins. The system continues. It is one method of employment in free society of India.

## System in States

The news agencies in due course extended their activities to the Indian States. The system of news bulletins was difficult to work. The agencies therefore, evolved a State model, under which an unimportant vernacular newspaper would subscribe to the full news services, which may be an envy of the biggest national dailies in British India. Such newspapers particularly flourished in Hyderabad, Bhopal, Travancore and Mysore. To handle the full news services the news agencies had to maintain their offices at the capital of these States.

It will be thus seen that a cast iron model operated in the States, to which no one could raise any objection. The system in British India, however, often operated to the disadvantage of the Government. On account of the greater measure of freedom and larger number of independent newspapers, the news agencies could not render much help to the Government in British India, particularly in a number of cases, in regard to the suppression of news. The newspapers have their own reporters, who unearth cases of injustice. The newspapers in this country played a glorious role in creating public opinion and in winning India's freedom. Hardly any independent press exists, say in Hyderabad. There is in fact an iron curtain hanging over the State. The two news agencies with full time offices in Hyderabad send out news under a 'nom-

## Issue Over Jute Industry May Lead To Crisis

de-plume' of an official spokesman. Newspapers, however had to lift the anti-Indian speech of the Muslim Nazi leader, Razvi from the "Hindu" of Madras.

### Some Mischievous Reports

The New Delhi offices of these news agencies carried news that Indo-Hyderabad talks had ended in a breakdown, because both sides were speaking in different languages, India for full responsible government in the State and Hyderabad for the extension of interim agreement for a long term period. The Hyderabad offices of these agencies have subse-

Sooner or later and sooner the better, the Government shall have to tackle the issue of newspaper chains in this country. Let me cite an illustration.

### Issue Over Jute Trade

For the last six weeks, a storm is raging in India over the jute quota allotments. The Commerce Minister, Mr. Cooverji Bhabha, has declared in unequivocal language that he has only reverted back to the system that existed till last year and that the intervening Mr. I. I. Chundrigar's established shippers system had bene-

## Beginning Next Sunday

## Snatched From The Gallows

—A thrilling, authentic crime serial that shows how human justice is apt to err just because it is human.

More than once innocent men and women have been condemned to death for murder. Occasionally however, some smart man or woman, who did not believe in the condemned person's guilt, turned amateur detective, then beat the real detectives at their own game and amassed sufficient evidence to snatch the doomed persons from the very gallows.

This series is written by Louis Mansfield, one of the world's most famous criminologists, and author of "Forgery and Detection," which has been accepted as a guide and warning to bank officials throughout the world.

The first story which centres round an Italian businessman in London tells how "He Staged A Private Prosecution For Murder," and will appear in our next issue (Sunday, March 21).

## WATCH OUT!

quently informed the world that "tangible results had been achieved by the two delegations." The crux of the problem was responsible Government in Hyderabad. The last message from Hyderabad carried by these agencies says "Hyderabad delegation stuck to the view that the subject was outside the purview of discussion."

The competing Agency quoting an official spokesman dubs the whole suggestion as mischievous and asserts that "Government of India at no stage made any such suggestion" and that the issue was purely a domestic affair of the Nizam's Government. The second issue is that of accession. Another message from Hyderabad, carried by the rival news agency says: "There is no question of Hyderabad acceding to Indian Union."

These are the tangible achievements of the Delhi Conference. Little of the details of the activities of Majlis Ittihad Muselmin is given. A responsible official returning from Hyderabad, for instance, stated here that sixty thousand Razvites are drilled every day, and go about in State lorries. Their oppression of the majority, which has been disarmed, was disclosed by the resigned Ministers of the Hyderabad State.

The Government of India, which also subsidises these news agencies should insist that unless they gave up all financial dealings with Indian States, the facilities granted by the Central and Provincial Governments would be terminated forthwith.

fited the British-Indian monopolists plus some Muslim Leaguers. A short notice question in the Dominion Parliament elicited a full statement from the Government.

This was further supplemented by another statement, made by the Commerce Minister at a press conference. And while Mr. B. Das sees the hand of Bank of England in the now withdrawn Banking Bill, neither he nor his other racially hostile critics of British have opened their lips to denounce the Indo-British aggression against the new Indian comers in the jute trade. And why? Because powerful Indian super-patriots are interested in maintaining their hegemony, over the jute trade. No newspaper in Delhi at any rate, has taken up this case or met the challenge of the "Statesman" which denounced the Commerce Ministry and asked for

The special interview of G. Bernard Shaw in connection with boxer Joe Louis will appear in our issue of next Sunday (March 21)—(not today as wrongly announced earlier.)

the dismissal of the Commerce and Industry Ministers in the following terms:—

"After such conspicuous incompetence, if not worse, it would not be seemly were the Minister responsible to resign."

It will be thus seen that the British are bad, if they exploit this country unilaterally. They become good, if they share their profits with Indians. The history of this so-called "jute muddle" will probably be never known. The Indo-British combine after allocation to some Indian "new comers" have purchased the entire mill production for next six months. The new comers, therefore, have quotas, but no goods to ship. Then, again, they have told the foreign buyers that the Government of India would soon revert to the "established shippers" system, thereby shaking the confidence in their competitors. Let me explain some of the handicaps of the new comers. Government invites applications, which must be accompanied by firm offers. It takes some six weeks to make allocations of quotas. The Government grants only provisional quotas and if letters of credit are not opened within fifteen days after the quotas are allocated, the provisional licences are cancelled and the quota-holder is put on the black list.

Unlike a new comer, Established Shipper has an office in London or New York. It is easy for him to get a firm offer from one of his branches. After the allocation of quotas, he merely directs his branch to open a letter of credit. Unless a new comer has huge financial resources, he has no chance to compete with established shippers. In the last analysis, industrialisation in India means the strengthening of about twenty families in this country. They have their own banks, their own insurance companies and even their own newspapers. They control the chains of newspapers. The jute controversy has shown how dangerous these chains can become to the Government and to the best interests of this country.

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## C. P. Govt's. Warning To Labour Leaders

**Directs Them Not To  
Promote Industrial Strife  
In Province**

NAGPUR, March 12. (A.P.I.): The Provincial Government wish to make it clear that in their view a general strike at this stage is wholly unwarranted and is likely to lead to serious consequences for which labour organisations promoting it would themselves be responsible says a Press Communique issued by the C. P. Government tonight.

A one-day general strike all over the province is being called on March 18 by the Trade Union Congress protesting against the Labour policy of the Government.

The communique adds the Government are confident that any effort to promote industrial strife or slow down production whether by labour or employer would be condemned unequivocally by all right-thinking persons. Production has a paramount national importance. Essential services can not be made playthings of political parties attempting to hold society at large ransom. The Government, therefore, desire to warn all persons concerned in promoting the general strike or taking part in any action directed towards the promotion of general strike or actually going on a strike will be dealt with under the law.

Explaining the Government's position the communique says that in keeping with the All-India policy the Provincial Government have set up suitable machinery for arbitration and adjudication of industrial disputes. The ways and means of improving conciliation and adjudication machinery to make it more expeditious and effective had been discussed by the Provincial Labour Advisory Committee which also resolved to constitute several Sub-Committees to consider the questions of labour housing, minimum wages and wage boards, provident fund and labour welfare. Labour representatives participated in the discussion and the resolution accepted by parties including labour were binding on all of them and any attempt to call a general strike was direct negation of decisions reached by the Committee.

## REFUGEES VICTIMISED BY CHEATS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The large influx of refugees into this City has afforded excellent opportunities for thieves and cheats.

In a recent case a Hindu who gave his name as Gopal Dutt 35 years fair complexion, stout build, broad face, clean shaven dressed in white trousers and shirt met a refugee at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station and struck up a conversation during the course of which he introduced himself as a man hailing from the native place of the refugee and promised to secure a job for him. As a prelude to obtaining the employment he suggested that the refugee should get his hair cut to smarten his appearance and improve his prospects and took him to a saloon. The thief stood outside and offered to look after his clothes while he was getting a hair cut. The unsuspecting victim entrusted his coat to the thief. After a lapse of half an hour the refugee came out and found Gopal Dutt missing and his coat minus the contents of the pockets lying nearby—Police News.

## C. P. M. DISBELIEVES PROSECUTION STORY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court, acquitted last evening, S. B. Misra, a Forward Blockist, who had been arrested on October, 28, 1947, for the illegal possession of a revolver and ammunition to go with it.

The Prosecution stated that on the day in question the accused and two others had a free fight, at Thakurdwar. A policeman on duty arrested all the three persons, and it is alleged, that a revolver and cartridges were found with the accused when he was searched.

The learned magistrate disbelieved the prosecution story and acquitted the accused.

## Advance Rent Racket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a case reported to the Mahabouri Police, a cheat posed as a house agent and showed a vacant room to a Refugee who was in need of accommodation and induced him

## 1939 FRANCO-BRITISH- TURKISH PACT VALID

**Gives Turkey British Aid In Event Of Soviet  
Aggression**

LONDON, March 13, (Reuter): A communique issued after last night's meeting of the British and Turkish Foreign Ministers—Mr Ernest Bevin and M. Neemddin Sadak—formally reaffirmed validity of the 1939 Franco-British-Turkish Mutual Assistance Pact.

Though concluded after the outbreak of the war with Germany to provide for the contingencies which war might raise, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent it is clear that the treaty is equally applicable to the dangers of the present time. It obliges Britain and France for example, to aid Turkey if she were involved in a war in the Mediterranean area with a European power as the result of an

act of aggression committed by that power.

Consequently the treaty gives Turkey a guarantee of British aid in the event of Soviet Aggression against Turkey. However remote such a possibility may be it is one which has presented itself squarely to Turkish opinion through Soviet post-war claims for military bases in the Black Sea Straits—though these have not been pressed for more than a year—and through semi-official Soviet propaganda for the return of the Turkish province of Kars and Ardahan.

The treaty, which specifically states that it is not directed against any country is binding on Britain whether or not it were honoured by the French Government.

## Call For Immediate Merger Of Junagadh Into Saurashtra Rajya Praja Mandal's Resolution

JUNAGADH, March 12, (A. P. I.): Immediate merger of the Junagadh state into the Saurashtra Union has been demanded in a resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Junagadh Rajya Praja Mandal.

The Committee which met here under the presidency of Mr. Samaldas Gandhi unanimously passed the following resolution: "The people of Junagadh state have decided by referendum to accede to the Union of India by 190,779 votes against 91. Bearing in mind that it is high time to introduce democratic changes in the administration of Junagadh, the Central Committee of Junagadh State Praja Mandal unanimously requests immediate merger of Junagadh state in the Saurashtra Union. However if the Indian Union deems necessary, and in fulfilment of this demand, the Committee demands the Saurashtra Union representative to administer Junagadh in the interim period.

"As the last alternative, the administration may be handed over to the representatives of the people of Junagadh state."

## INDIAN IN MANCHESTER SENTENCED

MANCHESTER, March 12 (Reuter).—A 40-year-old Indian pedlar, Currim Khan, of Manchester, was sentenced to four years penal servitude at Manchester Assizes today after he had been found guilty of wounding a woman with a knife.

He was alleged to have slashed Jean Bercock, aged 22, with whom he had been living. Evidence was given that at Leeds in 1938 he was sentenced to three years penal servitude for the manslaughter of a seaman.

## U. S. MAJOR CONVICTED

WASHINGTON, March 13 (Reuter).—Ex-Major Bennett E. Meyers, wartime Deputy Air Force Purchasing Chief, faces a maximum of 30 years imprisonment here after conviction yesterday by a Federal Jury on charges arising out of profits made in a privately-owned aircraft parts war plant. Meyers 53-years old retired and stripped of his military honours was indicted on three counts charging that he induced witnesses to conceal from a Senate Investigating Committee the fact that he received 150,000 dollars in profits from the war plant's army contracts. He is to be sentenced on Monday.

to part with Rs. 970 by way of rent and absconded.

The acute shortage of dwelling accommodation in the City is being exploited by unscrupulous persons. Members of the public who advertise for accommodation through the medium of newspapers should treat with great caution any demand for an advance deposit and should not make any payments unless they are satisfied with the bona fides of the person.—Police News.

## JOHN L. LEWIS AT IT AGAIN

**Serves Strike Notice On  
U. S. Soft Coal Industry**

WASHINGTON, March 12. (U.P.A.) John L. Lewis to-day served what amounted to a strike notice on the soft coal industry with a public demand that mine operators agree immediately to a pension plan for his miners.

He announced that instructions had been sent to all UMW locals to start immediate discussions on what he called the soft coal industry's refusal for eight months to consider his pension plans. He said: "The winter has now gone. This office proposes to go forward in requiring coal operators to honour their agreement."

He showed a copy of the coal wage agreement he had signed with the industry last July and which expires June 30. He read from the contract the clause that miners shall provide their labour whenever they are "able and willing to work."

Reporters asked Lewis if that meant miners might find themselves unwilling to work after they received his letter. Lewis said, "Who knows?"

## Spanish Govt. Wants Closer Relations With Washington

MADRID, March 12 (UPA)—The Spanish Government is reported to have told the United States Charge d'Affaires here that closer relations between Madrid and Washington are vital to western civilization in view of the recent events in Czechoslovakia and Finland, authoritative sources revealed today.

These sources said Foreign Minister Alberto Martin Artajo has conveyed the attitude of his government to Charge d'Affaires Paul Culbertson on Monday.

Informed sources said Artajo told Culbertson Spain was as desirous as the United States to improve all kinds of relations between their countries. He is said to have voiced the conviction that solid rapprochement not only would be mutually beneficial but was an urgent necessity in view of the communists' seizure of control in Czechoslovakia and Russia's request to Finland for a defence pact.

The source said the conference was arranged at the request Culbertson.

## King George May Have To Climb Steps

LONDON, March 12 (Reuter).—Engineers' assistants responsible for the upkeep of Buckingham Palace threatened to-day to go on strike from Sunday because has been refused by the treasury.

The strike would also effect the Houses of Parliament and all Government offices.

The strike would also affect the employees of the Ministry of Works. The Engineers' assistants are all and other liftmen employed by the Government will decide tomorrow whether to support the strike.

## BILLS TO PROVIDE PROTECTION TO RACING PUBLIC

**U. S. Assemblyman's  
Suggested Measure**

ALBANY, N.Y., March 13 (Reuter).—Assemblyman Louis A. Cioffi demanded that the betting public here be informed ahead of time whether a horse is entered in a race to win or for "a work out."

The New York City democrat introduced two bills in the legislature that he said would require:

1. Registration of an owner's intention as to whether the horse has been entered in a race for either a workout or for the purpose of winning.  
2. Registration with the state racing commission of all "habits, defects and peculiarities of a horse entered in a race" and "necessary corrective equipment."

Cioffi noted that the thoroughbred whirlwind "may not have won a single race had he not worn a particular type of blinder" because of the famed triple-crown winner's "peculiar tendency of running wide on the turns." He said many horses were required to wear some form of protective equipment.

The measures would apply to both running and harness horses.

Cioffi said the Bills would provide at least a minimum of protection to the horse-betting public.

Cioffi asserted that many horses are presently entered in races merely for the purpose of getting a workout in competition.

## Sporadic Variations In Cigarette Prices

BOMBAY, Friday.

Price of cigarettes in the city continue to show sporadic variations in spite of the circular sent around by the Imperial Tobacco Company in Bombay last week fixing levels of prices. The twenty-five per cent increase in the excise duty of tobacco has been adjusted in the new price levels fixed by the distributing company in Bombay, who communicated the maximum price, retailers could charge on smokers for brands of cigarettes supplied by them.

Notwithstanding this, the retailers sell a packet of Capstan Cigarettes for 7 annas and a half although the price fixed is only seven annas. Same is also true of packets of Players, Navy Cut and Gold Flake, the last mentioned being conspicuous by its absence when consumers show unwillingness to pay black market prices. Strict instructions should be issued to retail distributors not to charge a pie more than the price fixed.

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# U. S. ARMY CHIEFS IN SECRET CONCLAVE

## Gottwald's Tribute To Masaryk

### "A Great Czech And A Too Good Man"

PRAGUE, March 13. (Reuter). President Benes today made his first public appearance since the Czechoslovak Government crisis when he was present while the Communist Premier Klement Gottwald said farewell on behalf of the nation to M. Jan Masaryk in a funeral oration.

Addressing the President and a few hundred invited "guests of honour," Premier Gottwald said M. Jan Masaryk's tragic death was a bolt from the blue for him and his political friends.

He declared "I can bear witness that from the first day of the crisis, Masaryk clearly dissociated himself from its originators."

M. Gottwald added that M. Masaryk agreed fully with the new Government.

People who had plotted against the Republic and had suffered a smashing defeat had foolishly believed that they could count on support from M. Jan Masaryk.

The fact that this was not true explained "the furious rage of the domestic and foreign minorities against him."

M. Gottwald repeated the charge that attacks from the west drove the sensitive Masaryk to take his own life.

He ended by saying "Masaryk has departed not only a great statesman and a great Czech but a good, a too good man."

M. Masaryk's body had been put into a wooden coffin, in the presence of his sister, Miss, Alice Masaryk, and his cousin, Madame Lipova.

There were hundreds of wreaths and flowers. A wreath from President Benes was laid at the catafalque and the coffin was covered with the national flag, with Miss Masaryk's flowers on top. The pantheon hall of the museum, draped in black and hanging with flags, was lit by six flames. Soldiers and war veterans stood guard.

Hours before the funeral was due a huge crowd, including thousands from the provinces, were taking up their stand along the route of the procession.

Mourning flags and photographs of M. Masaryk were being sold in enormous numbers by street vendors. The road from Prague to the burial place at Lany was closed to traffic to allow free passage for the hearse and mourning coaches.

## BYRNES' CALL FOR WORLD AIR FORCE

### Communist Coup Feared In Italy

CLARRESTON (South Carolina), March 13 (U.P.A.): Former Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, today called for the immediate re-enactment of selective service and a much larger air force to meet a world crisis "that may come in four or five weeks from now."

He emphasised that he had no official information.

Mr. Byrnes predicted that the Russians, under the guise of the Italian Communist Party, might "act" in Italy before the April elections. He added that "we have every reason to believe that the Soviets covet the control of Greece, Turkey, Italy and France."

He foresaw "no armed invasion" of any of these countries, but said that there was "no important difference between the direct methods of Hitler in 1938 and the indirect methods of Stalin in 1948."

### NEOGY IN LAHORE

LAHORE, March 13. (API): The Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy, arrived here by air this afternoon. He was accompanied by Mr. Kripalani, Secretary to the Rehabilitation Department of the Govt. of India.

Mr. Neogy is meeting Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Pakistan Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation, this evening.

## Joint Operational Plan On Tapis?

### DIFFERENCES AMONG FORCES TO BE REMOVED

## Forrestal Prepares Country For All Eventualities

WASHINGTON, March 13. (Reuter): The United States Joint Chiefs of Staff were conferring over the week-end with Mr. James Forrestal, Secretary for Defence, in strict secrecy at the remote Naval base of Key West, Florida 1,200 miles from Washington.

Meeting in naval quarters known as "the Little White House", the Military leaders of the United States will try to define the strategic role of the Army, Navy and Air Force in any future war.

### CONGRESS CRITICS

The meeting was not connected with recent events in Europe, it was understood, but the international situation intensified Congress criticism of the failure so far of the joint Chiefs of Staff to produce a joint operational plan for the armed services.

Mr. Forrestal made it clear he was not in favour of any cut and dried

plan for American action if the United States became involved in war and that he believed any proposals worked out by the joint Chiefs of Staff should be as flexible as possible.

The Key West conference was expected to remove differences among the heads of the fighting forces over the role which each would play in a skeleton plan and particularly that of the Marine Corps and Naval Aviation.

## JAWAHAR AT SEVAGRAM

### Informal Talks With Workers On Future Of Ashram

SEWAGRAM, March 13 (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Mathai, Mridula Sarabhai and Pandit Tara arrived in Sevagram this morning and visited the Gandhi Ashram.

After his arrival Pandit Nehru went straight to Bapuji's cottage where he was received by Kanni Gandhi and other members of the Ashram. Panditji stood in front of the place where Gandhiji usually sat and worked, and placed a garland of handspun yarn there.

Later, Pandit Nehru met prominent Ashram workers in Gandhiji's cottage and held informal talks with them regarding the future of the Ashram. Shri Pyarelal, Shri Chimanlalbhai and Kamal Nayan Bajaj were also present.

Addressing the Ashramites, Pandit Nehru said that the country was facing many big problems and they had to see how best they could help in solving these problems, and also in pushing forward the programme of various constructive activities which Gandhiji had placed before them.

Panditji also saw the Kasturba Niwas where Kasturba Gandhi lived.

From Sewagram, Pandit Nehru went to the Khadi Vidyalaya where he met prominent workers, connected with constructive work, at a closed-door conference. Maulana Azad, the Education Minister of the Government of India, and Ministers of the C. P. Provincial Government also attended this conference of constructive workers.

### LIAQUAT ALI KHAN FOR DELHI

KARACHI, March 13. (API) The Prime Minister and Defence Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, is expected to leave Karachi for New Delhi by air on March 18 to attend a meeting of the Joint Defence Council.

KARACHI, March 13. (API): The Pakistan Football Federation is likely to send a football team to participate in the forthcoming London Olympiad, it was learned here today.

## IMAM EL WAZIR TO FLEE COUNTRY?

### Murdered Chief's Men Enter Yemenite Capital

CAIRO, March 13 (Reuter): Forces loyal to Emir Seif El Islam Ahmed, son of the murdered Imam of the Yemen, entered the Yemenite capital of Sana'a today, according to a cable received here by the Yemenite representative of the Arab League. The cable was signed by Emir Ahmed.

The Egyptian weekly newspaper, "Akhbar el Yom", today said that Imam El Wazir, the present ruler, cabled Arab leaders for urgent help. He said that "savage tribesmen" had descended on the capital.

The new Imam, whose succession to the throne is disputed by Emir Ahmed, was said to have cabled "begging help in the name of the inhabitants, particularly women and children."

According to the newspaper Imam El Wazir is anxious to flee the country and has asked for a plane to be put at his disposal by authorities at Aden.

## STOP PRESS

MISSING U. S. PLANE SIGHTED BRUSSELS, Mar. 13 (Reuter): The wreckage of an aircraft believed to be the American Curtiss Commando airliner, more than 48 hours overdue on a flight from Geneva to Rome, was sighted near lake Como, Italy, by searching United States Air Force light bombers.

PAKISTAN ADMITTED TO INTER-ALLIED REPARATION AGENCY

RUSSELS, March 13 (Reuter): The Protocol relating to the admission of Pakistan to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency is to be signed at the Agency's headquarters here on Monday, it was learned today. Pakistan's admission will not affect reparations allocations to other countries, her share coming out of that allotted to India before partition.

IRELAND WINS TRIPLE CROWN BELFAST, March 13 (Reuter): Ireland, already Rugby Union International champions, won the triple crown by defeating Wales by six points to three today.

AFGHANISTAN TO ASK FOR CREDIT

WASHINGTON March 13 (Reuter) Afghanistan is to ask the Export-Import Bank for credit of 100,000,000 dollars for an extensive development programme, Mr. A. H. Aziz, Afghanistan delegate to the Havana Trade Talks, announced today.

## 450 Congress Workers Meet At Sevagram

### PLAN TO UNIFY GANDHIAN ORGANISATION DISCUSSED

WARDHA, March 13 (A.P.I.): Over 450 Congress constructive workers from all the Provinces in India have assembled in Sevagram for a three day conference due to start this afternoon.

The deliberations of the Subjects Committee of the conference this morning lasted three hours, and 75 principal workers were present at the meeting. The Committee heard the views of Vinoba Bhave, Mr. Kishorilal Mashruwala, Sir Kishendas Jaju, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Mr. S. N. Agarwal, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Mr. Konda Venkappayya, Mr. R. S. Dhote and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the feasibility of unifying the various organisations in Wardha which had hitherto been working under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The final decisions are expected to be reached after the full conference has had thorough discussion.

The conference is also expected to consider the proposal for the formation of a body which will undertake to carry on Mahatma Gandhi's work as far as possible on the same moral plane.

Among those participating in the conference are Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain and the Premier and Home Ministers of Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces.

The Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad is presiding over the workers' conference.

## MAJOR THREAT TO CHANGCHUN

NANKING, March 13. (Reuter): Chinese Communists used tanks for the first time in the Manchurian fighting to overwhelm Nationalist forces defending the town of Kirin according to Government reports here tonight.

Changchun, Manchuria's capital 60 miles further west, tonight faced a major threat as five divisions, under the Communist Commander-in-Chief General Lin Biao, appeared on the Southern outskirts.

Garrison troops massed at strategic points, and the people prepared for a siege.

### GOVT. AID TO FISHERMEN

BOMBAY, Saturday. Sanction has been accorded by the Government of Bombay to the grant of loans for the purchase, repair etc. of fishing nets, boats and other equipment, amounting to Rs. 30,800 to fishermen in the Province, on certain terms and conditions.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

| NEW YORK COTTON MAY |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| NEW YORK, March 13. |       |
| Previous Closing    | 33.88 |
| Today's Opening     | 34.13 |
| Difference          | +25   |
| Today's Closing     | 34.28 |
| Difference          | +40   |

| LAST QUOTATIONS BOMBAY, March 13 |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
|                                  | Rs.      |
| Cotton Jarila May                | 574 0 0  |
| Silver Bullion Ready             | 162 14 0 |
| Silver Chamber                   | 163 0 0  |
| Gold Ready                       | 110 0 0  |
| Sovereign                        | 71 0 0   |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE LONDON, March 13. (Reuter): The London Stock Exchange remained closed today.

NEW YORK STOCKS NEW YORK, March 13. (Reuter): Opening Stock Exchange prices: Unreceived.

| CROSS RATES LONDON, March 13.                  |                      |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| T. T. London on New York                       | 4.0275               |
| Selling 4.0325 Buying.                         |                      |
| NEW YORK, March 13.                            |                      |
| T. T. New York on London previous closing      | 4.023/4 to 4.03-1/4. |
| U. S. Price of Foreign Silver previous closing | 74-5/8 cents.        |



# NATIONAL CADET CORPS FOR INDIA

## New Delhi's Response To Public Demand

### THREE DIVISIONS TO FORM NUCLEUS

## Decision Is In Interests Of The Nation, Says Baldev Singh

NEW DELHI, March 13 (API).—The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, announced in Parliament today that the Government had decided to accept the recommendations of the National Cadet Corps Committee.

The Defence Minister, briefly recounting these recommendations, said it had been decided to form three divisions firstly, a senior division intended for the universities and colleges with a strength of 32,540; secondly a junior division for the boys' schools with a strength of 1,35,000 and thirdly a girls division.

The Defence Minister recalled the public demand, especially after partition, to give military training to the youth of the country in national interests as well as to mould the character of young men in the country and said Government had now decided to implement the recommendations of the National Cadet Corps Committee in this respect.

#### VERY VALUABLE REPORT.

The Cadet Corps Committee was appointed in 1946 to consider and make recommendations for the establishment on a nationwide basis a National Cadet Corps, organisation in our educational institutions, both colleges and universities and schools.

Paying a tribute to the chairman of the Committee Pt. Hridaynath Kunzru and the members of the Committee, the Defence Minister said the report was a very valuable one. The recommendations were based on sound lines, which when implemented would enable the country to have a really good national Cadet Corps.

Explaining the delay in the report as well as Government's decisions on the report being published, the Defence Minister said that the various provincial governments as well as the Standing Defence Committee had to be consulted. The provincial Governments had on the whole accepted the recommendations of the Committee.

Stating that the Committee had recommended the formation of three divisions—senior, junior and girls—the Defence Minister said Government had decided to accept these recommendations.

Answering the possible criticism that the strength was too small for national needs, the Defence Minister said this was only a beginning, in the context of the very serious practical difficulties and limitations, both as regards finances and technical difficulties. It would be impossible for Government to undertake a wider and bigger scheme. He hoped the House would appreciate this but added that there was no limit to the future development of the scheme.

We must not let our enthusiasm overrun our present capacity and resources.

#### INDIA PROUD OF HER YOUTH

The National Cadet Corps when formed would provide a fruitful source for recruitment of officers and men for the armed forces of the country. India had one of the finest equipment in the world in her youth. He was proud of this and it was his hope that the Cadet Corps would develop into a first-class organisation. Whatever was done would be done well. The object of raising the Corps was to develop the character, comradeship, ideal of service and power of leadership among the youth of the country. These objectives were as broadbased as they could be.

Government had decided that enrolment in the National Cadets Corps should be entirely voluntary, and with no liability for service in the armed forces. They were of the opi-

nion that the enthusiasm of the youth in general for serving the Motherland was a sufficient guarantee that the response from schools and colleges would be satisfactory, and that youngmen would join in sufficient numbers to make the scheme a great success. If unfortunately this response was not forthcoming, Government might have to consider whether compulsion should be used.

Government had decided there would be no direct financial inducements to the entrants, but the cadets would be provided with uniforms and paid railway fares to and from camps whenever they went to camps and given either free rations or compensation for such rations during the period they are in camps.

#### NO AGGRESSION MOTIVE

Summing up, the Defence Minister said it was no doubt a very small beginning, but it was a move in the right direction with immense possibilities for the future. The interest evinced in the House as well as by the public on military training for the youth was justified. None of us had any thought of aggression behind this demand, for our whole tradition, history and culture had been one of peace. "But we cannot fail to take notice of the miseries and horrors inflicted on so many of our innocent countrymen by hordes of well-armed tribesmen and others trained in the use of arms coming from the neighbouring Dominion. We have, therefore, to provide training for our young men in the use of arms, so that our citizens shall not once again be exposed to such risks and dangers." This training would not be starting violence against anyone, but solely to ensure the security of our people from anyone or from any quarter. He hoped the youth of the country would receive this training in this spirit.

#### FUTURE OF U.T.C.

The report which was released today recommends that when the National Cadet Corps is raised, the present University Officers Training Corps and the Indian Training Corps should cease to exist and be reformed as the Senior Division, Army and Air Force wings. A Senior Division, Naval Wing, should also be raised. The Naval Wing it is recommended, should consist of units at Bombay, Cochin, Calcutta, Madras and Vizagapatam.

The Senior Division should be confined to universities, colleges affiliated to universities, intermediate colleges (post-matriculation classes) and technical institutes of collegiate status.

Units of the Junior Division, which should consist of boys only, and the Girls' Division should be raised in the schools and colleges not entitled to have units of the Senior Division. The Auxiliary Force units in schools or colleges should be disbanded and replaced by Junior Division units.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In order to implement the National Cadet Corps scheme, a Secretariat composed of members of the three armed services should be established under the Defence Department. The Secretariat should be called the National Cadet Corps Secretariat. At the head of the Secretariat there should be an Officer holding a rank not lower than that of Brigadier or an equivalent rank in the Navy or the Air Force.

A Central Advisory Committee should be formed to advise the Central Government on all matters of policy relating to the Corps. The Committee should be presided over by the Defence Minister and should con-

sist of the Commander-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief, RIN, the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the representatives of the Education Department and six non-official members. Provision is also made for Provincial and State Advisory Committee. In order to ensure that the public takes an active interest in the Junior Division, a small Welfare Committee consisting of persons interested in youth service, should be organised in each town where a unit exists.

#### JUNIOR DIVISION.

To begin with, the maximum number of cadets in the Junior Division should be fixed at 1,35,000. This figure which was arrived at before partition, includes Bengal, Madras and the United Provinces, 20,000 each; Bombay, Punjab and Bihar, 15,000 each; Central Provinces 6,000; Assam and Orissa 2,000 each; Delhi 1,000 Ajmer Merwara 500; Coorg 250; Reserve 15,000.

The primary object of the Junior Division is educational. The organisation is designed to build up the character and physique of cadets, to infuse into them a sense of discipline and stimulate their interest in the defence of the country.

In order to ensure the success of the Junior Division, the report recommends very strongly that the training should form part of the school curriculum and the educational authorities should arrange that it should be given during school hours.

#### POTENTIAL RESERVE.

The primary object of the Senior Division of the National Corps is to provide service training to undergraduates in order to build up a potential reserve of officers for the three armed services. Another object, which is no less important, is to provide training in leadership, which will be of the greatest benefit to a cadet whether he joins the armed services or not.

Service training should be carried on in such a way as not to interfere with academic work.

The Naval Wing should be restricted in the first instance to towns where facilities for giving naval training can be made available. The Army Wing should include units of the armoured corps, artillery, infantry, engineers, signals, electrical and mechanical engineers and medical corps. The Air Force Wing should, to begin with, consist of two types of squadrons—flying training squadrons and ground training squadrons. The initial ceiling of the three wings of the Senior Division should be: Naval Wing 1,000; Army Wing 30,000; and Air Force Wing 1,500.

As the Senior Division is to be organised on an All-India basis, there should be no provincial quotas. The Defence Department should be responsible for the allotments from the ceiling.

#### TRAINING GIRLS.

Generally speaking, the persons interviewed by the Sub-Committee which visited the various provinces were in favour of some arrangements being made for cadet training of a suitable kind for girls. It was recognised that the number of girls who would join cadet units specially started for them would probably be small to begin with. It was, however, thought that in course of time the Girls Cadet Units would become more popular provided the training prescribed for the girls was such as to develop their special aptitudes. Agreeing with this view, the Committee recommended the establishment of a separate division of the National Cadet Corps for Girls.

The object of the Girls Division should be to develop the personality of the girls, to make them more self-reliant, to build up their physique and to enable them, in an emergency, to take upon themselves some of the duties which are normally carried out by men.

Arrangements for the training of officers should be made by the Provincial Educational Authorities with the approval of the Central Education Department. Ex-members of WAC(I) and other ladies who may be qualified to give the necessary instruction should be employed as instructors for giving instruction in wireless and the operation of telephone exchanges. The assistance of the post and Telegraph Department will be necessary.

#### THE CADET BUDGET.

The proposals of the Committee will be generally applicable to the States which join the Indian Union.

Rough estimates of expenditure are: Naval Wing: Initial expenditure Rs. 29 lakhs, recurring, Rs. 4 lakhs; Army Wing (including Junior Divisions): Initial Rs. 276 lakhs, re-

curring Rs. 240 lakhs; and Air Force Wing: Initial Rs. 60 lakhs, recurring Rs. 10 lakhs.

The report says that the total number of cadets to be trained under the scheme may seem small to the public in relation to the size of the country. In the United Kingdom, whose population is much smaller than that of India, the maximum number of Sea, Army and Air Cadets that can be trained is about 350,000. The Committee has, however, had to bear in mind the present condition of the finances of the Central Government in making its recommendations. But for the difficulty of finding the necessary funds, the Committee's proposals would have gone much further. "What we have proposed is only by way of a beginning and if the foundations are well laid, we feel sure that future expansion will be achieved smoothly and efficiently."

The Defence Minister made the statement when the House began discussion of demands for grants for the Defence Ministry and Services.

#### CUT MOTIONS.

A number of cut motions were moved. Mr. K. Santanam moved for a reduction of expenditure by Rs. 5 crores in the interests of economy. Mr. Lakshmikanth Maitra moved a cut to stress the urgent need for a thorough reorganisation of the Ordinance Factories to meet the needs of the country and for the appointment of a Committee with wide terms of reference for this purpose. Mr. Frank Anthony sought to discuss the policy of recruitment of officers for the armed forces; Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava by a fourth cut sought to discuss the creation of a National Militia; The fifth cut in the name of Mr. H. V. Kamath sought to raise a discussion on the reorganisation of the army; Mr. R. K. Sidhwa moved the sixth cut motion to discuss Cantonment Boards; Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru moved two cut motions and sought to discuss the question of increasing the efficiency of the Defence Services.

#### NEED FOR SEPARATE BUDGET.

Mr. K. Santanam pleaded that inasmuch as Defence was the biggest governmental expenditure, there should be a separate Defence Budget presented to the House just like the Railway Budget. The time allotted for discussion as well as the details presented to the House at the moment were not enough.

Every country's defence requirements should be fixed in relation to its needs. He submitted that our forces should be at least three times as big as the forces of the Pakistan Government because we had to apportion our defences in relation to that country. He was not suggesting this with any motive of aggression. He did not want a single Indian soldier to step into the boundary of Pakistan, but at the same time he wished to make sure that if there were any elements who were thinking in terms of 'Jehad', our army should be strong enough to deal with the situation effectively. India's Defence Budget was Rs. 136 crores as against Pakistan's Rs. 37 crores. Proportionately with this expenditure, India's army should also be four times that of Pakistan's, whereas our army today was only twothird of the army of Undivided India.

The Defence Minister: "I am afraid it is not so. Our army is not what it was immediately after partition, but I regret it would not be possible for me to disclose the actual figures."

#### COLOSSAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Santanam complained under numerous heads, such as the Royal Indian Navy, the Air Force, the Engineering Services, Stores, Administrative Services, etc., that there was a colossal increase in expenditure. He urged that a number of small committees should be set up to scrutinise each of these items and see whether there was room for economy. He did not want to reduce the strength of the army at all, but wished to point out that unless expenditure was reduced, there would be no possibility of increasing the fighting strength of the army.

#### KASHMIR OPERATIONS.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru referred to the Kashmir operations again, and said that he was repeating his complaint, as Government had not given any reply on this point last time when he raised the issue during the general discussion on the budget. Indian troops and the Air Force did magnificent work and in two or three weeks were able to drive the enemy back from Srinagar, but since then no progress had been made either from Uri or in the Jammu Province. The general impression was that Government in the earlier stages of the

(Continued on Page 17)



## CITY & SUBURBS

### To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 4 2004.  
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Awwal 3 1367.  
Parsi: Meher 13 1317.  
Sunrise: 6-49 A.M., Sunset 12-48 P.M.  
Hightide 01-50, 14-20, Low tide 07-55, 19-58.

### To-day's Engagements

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: To-day (Sunday) at 5 P.M. speeches on "Life and Work of the late Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki."  
MARATTA MANDIR: General meeting of the primary members to-day at 5 P.M. at the plot of the Maratta Mandir opposite Bombay Central Station.

GARBA COMPETITION, today (Sunday). Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 a.m., Mr. Keki Mody presiding and Mrs. Mody distributing prizes.

'JALASHA' LAUNCHING ON AIR: The Launching Ceremony of the first Indian-built 8000-ton Steamer 'Jalasha' will be broadcast from 9.15 a.m. onwards to-day (Sunday) from Viragapatam, and will be relayed by Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Trinopoly and Cuttack Stations.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Preparation for Citizenship" to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

SCREENING FILM SHOW OF "DASI": Under the auspices of the Gowalla Tank Road Parsi Welfare Centre a gathering will be held at the Central Cinema, Girgaum, when the charity film show of "Dasi" will be shown, at 10 a.m. Lady Dhunibhoy Bomanji presiding.

BOMBAY KERALAEEYA SAMAJ (ART & CULTURAL GROUP): Inauguration by Mrs. Serala Rama Varma to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Podar College Terrace, Matunga. Mr. P. R. Warrier will speak on "Vallathol Sahityam" and Mr. B. M. Menon will preside.

PEOPLES ACADEMY: Sri K. Shivram Hegde's lecture on "Life and Conditions of Students in America" above Batliboi Institute, 33 Marzban Road at 10 A.M. to-day (Sunday).

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Meeting of members to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Main Lecture Theatre of the G. S. Medical College, Parel.

MODERN NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: Thirteenth annual social gathering to-day (Sunday) at 3 P.M. Mr. D. K. Kunte, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bombay, presiding. A variety entertainment programme is also specially arranged.

U. P. PROVINCIAL BALKAN-JI-BARI: At a meeting of the U. P. Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari on Children's Day, it was resolved that "this meeting of the United Provinces Balkan-Ji-Bari offers its whole hearted co-operation to the appeal issued by our venerable leaders for the creation of a Gandhi Memorial Fund and invites the attention of the Memorial Committee to the fact that a portion of this fund be devoted to the welfare and uplift of Children whose cause has so far been neglected in India."

### Matriculation Exam.

The Matriculation Examination is to be held in the city, commencing from tomorrow (Monday). In the Bombay Centre, 13 places have been fixed and in the Dadar Centre 9 places making in all 22 places for holding the exam. Details appeared in our advertisement columns in Saturday's issue.

### Ramakrishna Birthday Anniversary

The anniversary of Shri Ramakrishna will be celebrated at the Ashram, Khar, today, there being "Kirtan", "bhajan" etc. from 7 to 10 a.m.; musical entertainment from 2-30 to 5 p.m. and speaker speeches from 5 to 7 p.m. among the speakers being Sri G. L. Mehta, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Shri H. M. Desai, Principal N. L. Ahmed, Shri H. M. Choksi, and Prof. D. G. Vinod.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM THIRUVALUVAR AND DR. U. V. SWAMINATHA IYER DAY: today (Sunday) at Sangham Premises, Telang Road, Matunga, at 6.0 P.M. Mr. A. S. Iyengar, will preside.

SOCIAL NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: The Seventh annual social gathering of students today (Sunday) at Wagle Hall, Girgaum.

### TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, March 14, (Sunday).  
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. A. A. Alvi (G. Geet Mohinichandra) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 D. K. Pradhan (Violin) 8-45 A. A. Alvi (G. Geet Daltt) 9-0

## Bombay Assembly:

# Minor Irrigation Schemes In Province

## PATIL SAYS PROGRESS, IS SATISFACTORY

## Opposition Charge Of Indifference To Northern Districts Refuted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly today sanctioned the demand for grant under the head "Public Works" after disposing of a few cut motions all of which were withdrawn after brief debates. The House then took up for consideration the demand for Rs. 1,56,98,000 under the head "Public Health" moved by the Health Minister Dr. M.D.D. Gilder.

Replying to the debate on a cut motion to discuss "Government's failure in implementing" their programme of minor irrigation works in the Northern Division, Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, refuted the charges made by Opposition members of indifference towards the Northern districts of the Province in the matter. He asserted that if one took into consideration all the schemes undertaken in the districts, it would be clear that Government was paying as much attention to the northern districts as to the rest of the Province. The progress made by the "Minor Irrigation Department," Mr. Patil said, was quite satisfactory. Already the construction of eight schemes had been undertaken. Of these there were two schemes for Well Construction; one for the supply of drinking water to villagers and the other for irrigation.

### SINKING OF WELLS

In the case of the first, the actual construction of the wells was being done by Government while in the other, they were giving subsidies to cultivators for constructing them.

The schemes had been in operation for the last two years in the course of which period nearly 4,500 wells were constructed and about 3,000 old wells repaired. The Minister expressed confidence that the target of 10,000 wells would be reached this year.

Mr. Patil stated that the present subsidy of Rs. 500 could not be increased since Government had a number of other schemes and they could not afford to spend lavishly on any particular scheme.

Referring to the proposal that Taggal loans should be advanced at concession rates to cultivators for the purchase of pumps and engines, Mr. Patil said that there was no reason why this concession should be given since those who purchased them mostly belonged to the richer classes.

Wamanrao Padhye (Bharavin) 11-0 Film Hits 11-45 Todiche Prakar (V) by B. R. Deodhar 12-30 p.m. Keshavrao Soman (Gaud Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Wamanrao Padhye (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 R. Strauss Programme 4-45 Kannad Bhajan By S. R. Kulkarni 5-0 Binapani Bahaduri (Eera) 5-15 Programme (M) for children conducted by Bhal and Tal 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Mohanlara Talpade (Marathi Pad) 6-45 Abdul Rahman Shah (Ghazal Rashk Mohsini) 7-0 Gujarati Geet 7-10 Locals 7-15 Binapani Bahaduri (Eera) 7-30 Azmat Husain (Purri) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from his own poems B. G. Mydev 8-45 Mangal Pandey Feature (G) by N. V. Carpenter 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. C. News 9-40 Air Orchestra 10-0 From Wagner's Opera's.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Vadya Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Abdul Rahman Shah (Ghazal Hall) 6-15 Rural Listeners.  
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Mohanlara Talpade (M Songs) 9-0 Kesarbhai Bandodkar (Hem Nat) 9-30 Gujarati Bhajan by Navsariwala 10-0 Kesarbhai Bandodkar (Kannai Kanada) 10-30 Azmat Husain (Bhagda).

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin moved a token cut to discuss the inadequacy of the scheme for the training of dressers sanctioned by the Government. He said that the scheme should be extended to rural areas so that candidates in the mofussil would be able to take advantage of the training. He also suggested the increase in the pay of teachers to attract the best men in the field.

Mr. M. N. Nathu asked the Minister whether the scheme was open only to hospital staff or to outsiders also.

Dr. Gilder in his reply said that recruitment was open to all persons who had passed the Matriculation examination. The duration of the training period would be six months. At present the scheme was in an experimental stage and so they had to confine these training centres to the cities of Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad.

After the training period one most of the students would be sent to rural areas. "Our idea is to create a class of men who know their job in this line." He assured that the pay scales of the staff would be revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

### GRANTS TO UNANI INSTITUTIONS

Mr. Natu made a plea for opening more convalescent homes in the province while moving a token to discuss the subject.

The Health Minister expressed his surprise that the member should have moved a token cut to plead for the extension of the scheme. He assured that due consideration would be given to the suggestions made by the member in this matter.

Mr. Natu withdrew the cut motion, remarking that this was the only means of raising a discussion on the subject.

Mr. M. M. A. Bhaljee who moved another cut motion to discuss the policy of Government in giving grants to Unani institutions, said that indigenous methods of medicine were as efficacious as foreign systems. The Government had granted one lakh rupees for the encouragement of Ayurvedic system and therefore he requested the Health Minister to allot a similar sum to promote the Unani system of medicine.

The discussion had not concluded when the House adjourned to re-assemble on Monday.

## ATOMIC EXPERT'S WARNING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prof. M. S. Vallarta, the famous physicist and former Chairman of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission addressed the Bombay Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs at Bombay House and gave a brief account of the history of the Commission, its composition and terms of reference.

Sir Homi Mody, President of the Branch was in the Chair.

During the course of his speech Prof. Vallarta outlined the United States and the Soviet proposals, and discussed the reasons for the present deadlock. He stated in conclusion that in spite of the present very serious difficulties, ways and means must be found to avoid the dangers of an atomic war and to make sure that atomic energy is used for peaceful ends only.

## MIRACLE OF THE MAHATMA!

UJJAIN. (By Mail)

Miracle of Mahatma Gandhi is on everybody's lip and the place where the Conference gate and Mahatma Gandhi's statue were prepared for the Central India Regional Conference has become a place of attraction. All of a sudden within five minutes a large number of honey-bees came and formed their honeycomb. The honeycomb is of a big size and people take it as miracle of Mahatma Gandhi as it is formed just on the head of the statue of Mahatma. People take it as a blessings of Mahatma to C.I. People and everybody says that Mahatma has blessed the people of the C.I. States and suggested that they must be united like the honey-bees. Even orthodox persons say that it is a good sign and Ujjain will be the capital of C. I. States Province.

## MURDER SUSPECT ARRESTED AFTER A YEAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Savings who stands accused of murder and theft of Rs. 17,358/- worth of gold and silver ornaments, and was absconding since a year, was arrested by Pydhoni Police yesterday. Two other accused, alleged to have been his associates in this case were already convicted by the High Court.

The accused was once a watchman in Hussain Bai Building, for a few days. Even when he ceased to be the watchman, he visited the place several times and it was alleged that he had committed the offence on February 25, 1947, along with his associates, when he, as usual, visited the building.

Mr. N. Nasarulla, the Presidency Magistrate, at Mazgaon, ordered him to be remanded in police custody.

## B. P. Secondary Teachers' Special Conference

A special conference of the Secondary teachers of the Bombay Province will meet under the auspices of the Bombay Province Federation of Secondary Teachers' Associations on the 25th and the 26th instant at Ahmedabad to consider in detail the report of the Secondary schools committee appointed by the Government commonly known as "Ghate-Parulekar Committee" and also problems connected with secondary education. Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher is to deliver inaugural address.

THE BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG): An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee to-day in the Head Office at 2 p.m. to consider the attitude of the Industrial Court regarding the Bonus issue.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 13, (API): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st March 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 8-0 hours (IST) on 13th March 1948:—

Bombay 86 74 0.3 minus 0.5; Calcutta 100 73 T 3.3 plus 1.3; Cherrapunji 72 60 0.1 minus 5.1; Coimbatore 88 73 0.1 16.5 minus 9.5; Cuttack 102 76 0 9.1 plus 5.5; Darjiling 64 49 0 0.9 minus 2.5; Dehra-Dun 75 50 0 0.3 55 (5.5) minus 1.3; Delhi 81 51 0 4.4 plus 1.7; Jubbulpore 96 68 0 1.7 minus 0.9; Kodaikanal nil; Lahore 65 45 0.5 4.8 plus 1.8; Lucknow 89 69 0 1.5 minus 0.8; Madras 92 74 0 5.6 minus 15.7; Mahabaleshwar 84 63 0 2.3 plus 0.7; Mussoorie 63 60 0.5 8.4 minus 1.3; Nagpur 101 71 0 4.7; Ootacamund 73 48 0 3.9 minus 6.2; Patna 93 70 0 0.8 minus 1.4; Peshwar 61 39 0.1 3.5 minus 1.4; Poona 95 64 0 2.0 plus 0.6; Shillong 76 60 0 2.1 minus 1.9; Simla 47 31 0.2 7.3 minus 1.2; Srinagar nil.

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## CLARION FIRM FAVOURITE

### Final Call Over On Lincoln

LONDON, March 12 (Reuter).—The final callover on the Lincolnshire handicap running tomorrow took place at the Victoria Club here to-night.

The final quotations were: 100 to 7, Clarion, 22 to 1 Flexton and Cresta Cup; 25 to 1 Aigle Royal and Philadelphie, 28 to 1 Bellmick, 33 to 1 Provential, Watch Light, Bees George, Lord Nelson, Paton Saint, 40 to 1 Kinsale, Lucky Jordon, All Red, Patchouly, Vagabond, 50 to 1 Saludin all taken and offered, 50 to 1 Commsar, Loseille, Clever Lad, Gay Gambler, Helicon, 66 to 1 Doning, Privy Purse, Black Beauty, Doctor Bartolo, Judgment, Just Double, Lion's Roar, Partalis, Fair Chance, Royal Tara, Nilbelin Bay all offered, 100 to 1 any other offered.

Clarion the Third retained his position as favourite, hardening from 100 to 6 to 100 to 7; Flexton eased to 22 to 1 and closed joint favourite with Cresta Cup. There was little chance in other prices, with the exception of Kinsale, who was pushed out from 28 to 1 to 40 to 1.

Card on the Grand National will be called over on Monday next.

W. Rickaby has been engaged to ride Mr. A. Budgett's Commissar in the Lincoln.

## South India Zonal Billiards

MADRAS, March 12 (API).—The following are today's results in the South India Zonal Billiards and snooker championships conducted by the Chennapuri Andhra Mahasabha.

**SNOKER:** S. Jagannatha Chetty beat M. A. Sadulla Basha by two frames to nil. The match was throughout one sided and the loser did not strike form at any time. Scores: 39-27 and 66-29.

**BILLIARDS:**—T. V. Subrahmanyam beat T. A. Suri. Despite a recent elbow fracture T. A. Suri kept on till the end though Subrahmanyam was maintaining the early lead of over 100 points. The final scores were 458 and 345. The winner's best breaks were 24, 23, 25 while the loser's were 31, 23, 24.

## Anglo-Transjordan Talks

### Treaty To Be Signed In Amman On Monday

LONDON, March 12 (Reuter). The revised Anglo-Transjordan treaty will be signed in Amman next Monday, it was believed in informed quarters today.

Though no official announcement has yet been made the treaty negotiations which were resumed in the Transjordan capital last Monday are understood to have made good progress and to be virtually complete.

Originally started in London last month discussions were interrupted when the Transjordan delegation returned to Amman to consult King Abdullah. Since the provisional conclusions of the London talks were accepted by the Transjordan Cabinet however delegates were able to pick up the negotiations from the point at which they had been interrupted in London.

## Curtiss Plane Missing

### U. S. Planes Search Alpine Valley

FRANKFURT, March 13 (Reuter). A Curtiss commando plane reported missing since yesterday on a flight from Geneva to Rome was stated to-night by American Air Sea Rescue Station officials here to be American chartered with an American crew. United States, Swiss French and Italian planes joined to-night in searching Alpine valleys for the plane, which was believed to have only four people on board.

CALCUTTA, March 12 (A.P.I.). A bill for the control of dismantling of factories and mines in the province to be introduced in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly is published in a 'Calcutta Gazette' Extraordinary to-night.

## Bombay Races

# Baroda Candidates Triumph In Day's Attractions

## Talib-Kheem Singh Combination Pull Out Treble

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday. Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar's Grateful and Birthright scored in today's attractions, the K. M. Munshi Cup and the Kaira Plate respectively. Pandu Khade was stride both the winners on whom he rode superb races. He made a late bid while scoring on Grateful but in the Kaira Plate, the winner, Birthright was engaged in a thrilling struggle by warm favourite, Push On over the last forty yards. Free use was made of the whips by the duel fighters and ultimately the Baroda candidate placed on the rails prevailed by narrowest margin.

Kheem Singh was in great form and associated with trainer Talib he pulled a popular treble through the medium of Mandil, Take On and Fair Haven in their respective events and went down fighting on Push On in the Kaira Plate.

Trainer Buckley also saddled two winners, Diniar and Rana Pratap and Uttam Singh's curious riding cost him the race on Shah Jahan late in the evening.

The last event was remarkably incidental. While proceeding to the gate Moulin Rouge dropped her rider, Purto Singh and for a moment the young lad was pinned below the horse. Purto Singh, the hero, in spite of a leg injury got up smartly and clinging to the reins, he prevented the filly from bolting. As Purto was unfit to fulfill his engagement, Moulin Rouge was sent back and the investment was refunded. Then at the gate, after coming under the starter's orders, the grey Al Hamra dropped her rider Medhe and bolted away to the stable.

Ultimately, brilliant Sunshine passed the winning post narrowly ahead of Pataka and the third-placed Du Barry was also very close behind. Riders of Pataka and Du Barry raised objections against Brilliant Sunshine which after a brief enquiry was upheld. The race was awarded to Pataka and Brilliant Sunshine was dropped to third place.

One hundred six punters solved the treble pool. Each ticket returned Rs. 1,470-8-0.

The following are the results:—

## RACE RESULTS

**THE MOOLTAN PLATE.** Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.  
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's MANDIL 8-12 Kheemsingh ..... 1  
Mr. Aspi H. Irani's LITTLE JOHN 8-12 P. Khade ..... 2  
Mr. Ram Dev's RAJKUMAR 8-12 Damodar ..... 3  
Prince Jaysinh's UNTAMED PRINCE 8-12 Aurobindo ..... 4  
Not run: Phone Again and Morning  
Won by: 5 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 3/4 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17.  
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

**THE MOOLTAN PLATE.** Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.  
Khan Saheb S Rashid Ahmed and Sultan Molobho's TAKE ON 8-12 Kheemsingh ..... 1  
Mr. F. H. Mehta's YEARLING 8-12 Damodar ..... 2  
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoj and S. Fazli's AMAN 8-12 P. Khade ..... 3  
Mr. W. W. Walker's RED RUFUS 8-12 Shaikh ..... 4  
Not run: Asoka.  
Won by: 4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length.  
Time: 1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.  
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

**THE DAWOODBOHOY NENSEY PLATE.** Division I—Distance 1 mile.  
Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-12 Jagdish ..... 1  
Mr. A. S. Tyoojee's SWEET SERENA 8-13 Cunningha m. .... 2  
Messrs. F. J. Guzdar and J. P. Guzdar's CHIN-UP 8-7 Damodar ..... 3  
Messrs. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's SUPER CHARGE 8-10 Dasrathsingh ..... 4  
Not run: Freewill.  
Won by: 1/2 length, Neck, 1 length.  
Time: 1 minute 42 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14.  
Trainer: Buckley.

**THE MOOLTAN PLATE.** Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.  
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's RANA PRATAP 8-12 Roberts ..... 1  
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAP PILOT 8-12 Shaikh ..... 2  
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's DILSHER 8-12 Kheemsingh ..... 3  
Prince Aly Khan and Mr. R. K. F. Singh's SIP GALAHAD 8-12 N. Dar ..... 4  
Not run: Sunlight, Moonglow, Kothdhwaj and Revel On.  
Won by: 3 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 3 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 11.  
Trainer: Buckley.

**THE H. F. CHARD PLATE.**—Distance 6 furlongs.  
Messrs. Syed Amjad Ali and Mohamed Molobho's FAIR HAVEN 9-0 Kheemsingh ..... 1  
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 9-0 Dasrathsingh ..... 2  
Mr. A. S. Motabhoj's FIND OUT 8-8 Purtoosingh ..... 3  
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's DUKE OF RAMGARH 8-4 S. Chavan ..... 4  
Not run: Rim Jhim.  
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length, 2 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 16.  
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

**THE K. M. MUNSHI CUP.**—Distance 1 mile.  
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's GRATEFUL 8-7 P. Khade ..... 1  
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoj's RIM JHIM 7-12 Antoo ..... 2  
Mr. A. S. Motabhoj's NEAR IMAGE 8-8 Gumansingh ..... 3  
Mr. P. R. Khosla's THALWIL 8-6 Duncombe ..... 4  
Not run: The Judge.  
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 length, Short head.  
Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 26 and Rs. 87.  
Trainer: Jadhav.

**THE KAIRA PLATE.** Distance 7 furlongs.  
Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's BIRTHRIGHT 9-5 P. Khade ..... 1  
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoj's PUSH ON 9-4 Kheemsingh ..... 2  
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PARTING SUMMER 7-11 Roberts ..... 3  
Messrs. Hope and C. J. Shah's SUNBATHING 8-2 S. Chavan ..... 4  
Not run: Kirti and Irish Right.  
Won by: Short head, 5 lengths, 2 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 27 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.  
Trainer: Maj. Jadhav.

**THE DAWOODBOHOY NENSEY PLATE.** Division II—Distance 1 mile.  
Mrs. M. C. Patel's GHIZALA 8-9 Kasbekar ..... 1  
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHAH JAHAN 8-12 Uttamsingh ..... 2  
Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EM-BARKATION 8-6 N. Dar ..... 3  
Mr. Osman Chotani's PUT ALL 8-9 Damodar ..... 4  
Not run: Adeline and She's Nice  
Won by: Short head, 1/2 length, Head.  
Time: 1 minute 42 3/5 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22.  
Trainer: K. M. Patel.

**THE QUARRYMAN PLATE.**—Distance 1 mile.  
Mr. Osman Chotani's PATAKHA 9-4 Poshne ..... 1  
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's DU BARRY 8-12 Shaikh ..... 2  
Messrs. A. G. Rangilla and M. H. Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 7-10 J. Bhosle ..... 3  
Mr. A. J. Moshi's TASLAROON 9-3 Cunningham ..... 4  
Not run: Shamama and Miss Ruffy.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 84. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 13 and Rs. 22.  
Trainer: E. Mahomed.

## Goans In Final

### Invitation Hockey Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**GOANS RAILWAYS** 1 0  
By accounting for the combined Railways by the narrowest of margins in the first semi-final of this season's Invitation Hockey Tournament for the M. K. Rao trophy, the Goans have earned the right to figure in the final of that event.

After a scrappy display, the only goal of the winning came some 15 minutes before the close, Lenny D'Souza scoring from a melee. Neither side showed up to advantage except perhaps in their respective defence. Walter D'Souza was in fine form and he and Gama were together responsible for saving many shots that might have proved to be quite dangerous.

The winners had at least two clear chances of scoring which their forwards failed to convert. The first came very early in the match when a capital centre from L. Vaz went unattended. The other was in the second half when L. Fernandes missed a somewhat easy chance of scoring, having only Donnelly to beat.

Kishen lost a splendid opportunity of scoring when, shortly before they were placed in arrears, he failed to aim truly with an almost open goal in front of him.

### THE TEAMS:

**GOANS:**—L. Pinto; D. Fernandes and W. D'Souza, F. Gama, G. Ferreira and M. Vaz; L. Vaz, L. D'Sa, L. D'Souza, J. Pinto and L. Fernandes.  
**RAILWAYS:**—Donnelly; Jadhav and Ismail Khan; Agu, Mulla and Dias; Kishen, G. Fernandes, Muzello, Boano and Lyte.

Sunday's match at 5-30 p.m. Bangalore Blues vs. Maharashtra.

## Aga Khan Hockey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At least twenty-four outstation teams have accepted the Bombay Gymkhana's invitation to participate in this year's Aga Khan Tournament. They are:—

I.A.M.C. Poona; Port Commissioners Club, Calcutta; District Sports Association Meerut; Bangalore Sporting Club; Swastick Sports Club; All Blues Bangalore; Adibasis Club, Jamshedpur; Govt. Clerks Hockey Club, Nagpur; Cawnpore Wanderers; Bareilly Nobles; M. and S. M. Railway; Khalsa, Delhi; Kirkee United S.C.; Students XI S.C.; Govt. of India Press Recreation Club, Aligarh; Spencer's Sports Club, Madras; Kirkeens; New Stars Club, Delhi; Greer Sporting Club; Faridkot Hawks; Kalyanmal Mills S.C.; Muslim S.C., Kamptee; Luck Star, Belgaum; United Club, Kamptee.

## Venezuela Supports Chilean Claims Over Antarctica

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 13 (Reuter). The Venezuela Congress has passed resolutions supporting the Argentine and Chilean claims of sovereignty over Antarctica and Guatemala's claim to British Honduras.

Both resolutions which were presented by the Government majority and supported by all parties from Communists to Conservatives stressed the need for "ending the remnants of colonialism in the American continent."

PORTSMOUTH, March 13 (Reuter). The second contingent of Indian naval ratings who will man the cruiser Achilles, which has been bought by the Royal Indian Navy and is at present refitting at Chatham, arrived here from Bombay today aboard the Royal Indian naval sloop 'Sutlej'.

A previous party of ratings and officers also posted to the Achilles arrived in Portsmouth in January.

All the ratings were making their first visit to Britain. They will undergo training in shore establishments before taking up their duties on the cruiser.

PARIS, March 12 (Reuter). Thirty thousand miners were on strike today in the nationalised mines in the Pas De Calais and Nord departments, a spokesman of the French Miners Federation stated to-night.

The strikes which began at a few mines two days ago spread today to groups of mines at Dour, Lévain and Brury, involving nearly one-third of the miners in France's northern coalfield.



## INDIAN TEXTILES FOR PAKISTAN

### Barter Agreement With Indian Union

NEW DELHI, March 13 (A.P.I.): Negotiations which were proceeding between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, on the subject of making cotton textiles available to Pakistan as against raw cotton from Pakistan, have been finalised, and an agreement has been reached between the two Governments for the period ending August 31, 1948, says a Press Note.

Under the agreement, India will make available twelve bales of cloth and yarn against every twenty bales of cotton received from Pakistan, both cotton textiles and cotton being subject to customs duties in the two Dominions. The Government of India have also agreed to make an 'ad hoc' allotment of 25,000 bales of cloth to Pakistan against cotton already received in the Indian Dominion. The agreement comes into force immediately.

The trade will now proceed with purchases of cotton in Pakistan. The Pakistan Government have agreed to issue permits freely for export to India of the cotton so purchased.

## MEDICAL CARE FOR PLANTATION WORKERS

### Tripartite Industrial Committee To Discuss

NEW DELHI March 11. A report by Major Lloyd Jones, Director General of Health Services, on the standards of medical care for workers in Indian plantations will be considered by the tripartite Industrial Committee on Plantations which will be held in New Delhi on March 31 and April 1 and 2. The Hon. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, will preside.

Other items on the agenda of the Committee include wage fixation in industry and outlines of legislation for regulating the conditions of workers.

## TWO REFUGEES KILLED

### Clash In Hyderabad Suburban Area

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 12. (A.P.I.): Two persons described as refugees of the "Eramnuma Camp" were killed, besides two others in a clash in the suburban area of Amirpet about three miles from here today.

A press note on the incident states that some local dispute was the cause of the trouble. The police brought the situation under control immediately. The Home Minister, Communications Minister and the Judicial Minister made "extensive tour" of the locality and succeeded largely in removing the causes of the friction.

It is hoped the press note adds, with the assistance and co-operation of the sensible elements in village the tension will completely be removed and communal harmony restored.

There was another clash between the inhabitants of Kokapet village in Atmakur district and some miscreants when the latter attempted to loot houses and drive away cattle. Five persons were injured, three of them seriously, as a result of this incident.

Mr. B. Ramkishan Rao the State Congress leader interviewed the Prime Minister Mr. Lalit K. for about an hour this evening.

Three student workers including the Secretary of the Raichur Students Union have been arrested according to reports received here.

## No Nationalisation Of Calcutta Electric Corporation

CALCUTTA, March 12 (A.P.I.): During question time in the West Bengal Assembly today Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Minister for Finance, Commerce and Industries, said that the Government were not nationalising the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Their policy was to nationalise industries but they had not got the money or resources to buy the C. E. S. C. just now.

LONDON, March 13 (Reuter): The King has conferred knighthood on the Order of the Garter which dates back to the late middle ages, on the Duke of Portland, the early of Scarborough Baron Cranworth and Baron Harlech. It was announced today.

## CHILE SUPPORTS PAPANNEK'S STAND AGAINST RUSSIA

### ASKS U. N. TO TAKE UP ISSUE: DISCUSSION FIXED FOR WEDNESDAY

LAKE SUCCESS, March 13 (Reuter).—A formal complaint by Chile, asking the Security Council to investigate the Czechoslovak Delegate's accusations against Russia, will be put on the provisional agenda of the Security Council, and will be discussed on Wednesday. It was announced officially here last night.

The Chilean delegate, Senor Heanan Santa Cruz, said he received instructions from the Chilean President by phone to bring the Czechoslovak case before the Security Council. He had not conferred with any other country but had talked only with M. Papannek, Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia at the United Nations. M. Papannek appeared "pleased", Senor Santa Cruz said.

The statement by the Chilean Delegate, said, "The Government of Chile has taken note that on March 10 M. Jan Papannek addressed to you a communication in which he asks that the Security Council take under consideration events which have taken place in his country from 22 in view of the fact that it deals with a situation which imperils the maintenance of international peace and security."

After repeating M. Papannek's charge that the "political independence of Czechoslovakia was violated through threats of the use of force by the USSR," the statement continued: "This fact in the opinion of the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia, constitutes a violation of the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance, of December 12, 1943 and is an evident threat to world peace and security, and a flagrant violation of Article 28 para-

graph four of the Charter.

The Security Council must, therefore, make an investigation in accordance with Article 34 of the Charter."

After referring to the United Nations decision that Monsieur Papannek's complaint was non-Governmental the statement added: "I have the honour in the name of Chile, to request you to present to the Security Council the situation referred to by the permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in the above mentioned communication, for the purpose described therein."

In formulating this decision I make use of the right that Article 35 Paragraph one of the Charter confers on all members of the organisation."

The Government of Chile believes that the authoritative accusation of the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia is of such gravity that it cannot be allowed that a mere question of formal procedure should prevent the organ specifically charged with safeguarding world peace and security from practising the necessary investigations in order to establish its truth."

Senor Santa Cruz asked that Chile be invited to participate in Council discussions of the Czechoslovak problems.

The Chilean communication will be circulated to members of the Council.

## LEAGUE M.L.A.'s RESIGNATION

MADRAS, March 12, (A.P.I.): Nine Muslim members of the Madras Assembly today resigned their membership of the League Legislature Party in the Provincial Assembly.

They also dissociated themselves completely from the All-India Muslim League organisation.

The members decided to resign as they disagreed with the recent decision of the All-India Muslim League Council to continue the League organisation in the Dominion.

In a letter to Mr. Mohammad Ismail leader of the Opposition in the Assembly and President of the All-India Muslim League Council they wrote: "We wish to inform you that as we are of the opinion that continuance of the Muslim League as a political organisation based on communal lines will not serve the best interests of the Muslims of India and as the Muslim League as stated by the resolution of the League Council passed at its meeting held on 10th instant continues its political character and as the Muslim League Legislature Party is functioning under the direction and control of the Muslim League we do hereby resign from the membership of the Muslim League Party. We request you to be good enough to accept our resignations."

## Madras Muslim Leader Resigns From League

MADRAS, March 13 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jamal Moideen who was a member of the Council of the All India Muslim League for many years and chief of the Muslim National Guards in this Province has resigned from the Muslim League.

## Diamond Corporation To Buy Tanganyika's Output

LONDON, March 13, (Reuter). The whole of the output of the Tanganyika diamond mine in East Africa said to be the world's richest—for the next four years will be sold to the Diamond Corporation, which is the selling agency for almost the whole world output of diamonds.

Mr. I. C. Chopra, legal adviser to the owner of the mine, Dr. J. Thorburn Williamson, making this announcement tonight, said that Dr. Williamson had agreed to the step so that the corporation in reselling the diamonds could get the maximum amount of dollars for Britain.

Dr. Williamson expects the mine to produce diamonds worth £ 3,000,500 this year.

## -Pakistan Socialist Leader's Demand

### Wants Wider Provincial Autonomy

LAHORE, March 12 (A.P.I.): A plea for grant of wider provincial autonomy with a weaker centre and the reconstitution of provinces on linguistic basis in the new constitution to be framed by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly was made by Munshi Ahmad Din, the Socialist Leader at a Press Conference in Lahore today. He characterised as "preposterous" and "utterly inconceivable" the demand for right of secession to the various component units of Pakistan.

Referring to the manifesto of the All Pakistan People's party from Karachi to which he is one of the signatories, he said that the manifesto was "tentative" and subject to amendments and adjustment to be made in the forthcoming convention on April 10. The idea behind the formation of the party was to have an opposition to the Party in power so that the grievances of the public could be ventilated, he added.

## "INDIA WITHOUT MAHATMA"

### C.P.'s Plea For Reconciliation

NEW YORK, March 13, (Reuter): Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, former Dewan of Travancore, addressing the Foreign Policy Association luncheon on "India Without Gandhi" declared "After Gandhi, who was essentially a reconciler and harmoniser, the one hope for the future will be in active recognition of Hindu and Muslim policy, of higher and Depressed Classes elimination of byproducts of the caste system and an active programme of social justice between capital and labour, landlord and tenant, and Government and people."

"I believe myself that the teachings and influence of Mahatma Gandhi will not prevent the rapid industrialisation of the country, which is inevitable and economic and political centralisation which is inseparable from such industrialisation but leadership of the future will be wise, if it attempts in effecting the change from an agricultural system to an industrial one, to seek to retain the best of the old tradition."

KOLAPUR, March 12 (A.P.I.): The Government of Kolhapur released today 24 persons who were taken into custody following the banning of the R.S.S. and other communal bodies.

## ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN REFORMS WILL BE SPEEDED

### Robert Howe Meets Ernest Bevin

LONDON, March 12 (Reuter): The view is hardening in British official quarters that constitutional reforms proposed for the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan shall not be held up indefinitely by the disapproval of the Egyptian Government. Reuter's diplomatic correspondent reliably learned today.

The Governor General of the Sudan, Sir Robert Howe, who is in London at British Government invitation, tonight saw Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin. It was believed that Mr. Bevin wished to learn the Sudan Government views on whether to go ahead with the reforms.

This morning, Mr. Bevin heard a report on Anglo-Egyptian relations from Mr. E. A. Chapman Andrews, British Minister in Cairo, who was called to London on Wednesday.

## Mountbattens Leave Burma

RANGOON, March 13 (Reuter): Lord Mountbatten Governor-General of India, and Lady Mountbatten left here today after their 42-hour visit to restore to Burma the Throne of Theebaw, last of the Burmese kings. Before their departure they visited the Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon.

## NO MORE MONOPOLIES

RAJKOT, March 12, (A.P.I.): The Saurashtra Government in a press communique today state that it has been made clear in a manifesto that all trading, together with monopolies, detrimental to the public interests shall be abolished.

It has come to the notice of the Government that some merchants and businessmen are at present acquiring fresh monopolies. It will not be in their interest to do so.

The Government are also seriously considering the question of existing old monopolies. The Government will welcome suggestions from the public workers and businessmen in this connection.

## Shia Conference To Be Postponed

LUCKNOW, March 13 (A.P.I.): The Central Standing Committee of the All India Shia Political Conference, held yesterday has unanimously decided to postpone sine die the forthcoming session of the conference that was called at Patna on March 25 and 26. The meeting of the Council will be held at Lucknow on March 26.

## French Troops For Saigon

MARSEILLES, March 13 (Reuter): The steamship Athos Second (15,270 tons) left here last night for Saigon carrying 1,781 troops and 1991 civilian passengers.

## Bank Of Bhopal

KARACHI, March 13 (A.P.I.): The Bank of Bhopal, Ltd. has been declared a "Pakistan Scheduled Bank" for the purpose of the Pakistan monetary system and Reserve Bank order, 1947.

## Demand For Maha- Gujarat

BOMBAY, March 13 (A.P.I.): Workers of the Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat States who held a joint meeting yesterday decided to hold a convention of the people of these States in Bombay in April, with the object of propagating the idea of Maha-Gujarat.

## Justice Mohammed Ismail

KARACHI, March 13 (A.P.I.): Mr. Justice Mohammed Ismail has been appointed member of the Arbitral Tribunal at New Delhi.

JULLUNDUR, March 12 (A.P.I.): There was a mild hail shower this afternoon in Jullundur followed by a storm. The sky then cleared after eight days of cloudy weather.



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(7750)

### AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Chief Agent for Bombay for a progressive Calcutta Life Office. Write with full particulars to—Box No. 7729 "Bombay Chronicle".

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSALS

TENDERS in prescribed forms, are invited for the purchase of large quantities of various types of Jute goods like Canvas Jute, Sand Bags Rotproofed, Gunny Bags, Cordages Jute, Hemp and Sisal and Hemp Yarn, located mostly in Depots at Calcutta, Mokameh, Kanpur and Lucknow.

Tender forms, together with details of stores, location, reserve price, conditions of sale, etc., are available at Rs. 5/- per set from the Cashier, Directorate General of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and from the Regional Commissioners, Disposals, Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Calcutta. This amount must be sent by Money Order or paid in cash. No cheques will be accepted.

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PUBLIC OPENING OF TENDERS: at 11 A.M. on 30th March, 1948. OFFERS TO BE KEPT OPEN FOR ACCEPTANCE TILL: 30th April, 1948.

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# NEWS FROM CITY

## SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, March 13.  
The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day. The general feeling was quiet and Tata Steel Ltd. shares were nominally quoted at Rs. 1700.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, London, March 12.

|                                                                 |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Consols 2-1/2 p.c.                                              | 77-1/2  |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961                                 | 104-7/8 |
| War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952                                        | 103-3/4 |
| and after                                                       | 113-5/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90                                     | 113-7/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c.                                            | 113-7/8 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China                               | 14-1/2  |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)                          | 119-1/2 |
| National Bank of India                                          | 35-1/4  |
| Mercantile Bank of India                                        | 31-1/8  |
| Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially 7,360. |         |

### LONDON EXCHANGES, London, March 12.

|                                                      |  |
|------------------------------------------------------|--|
| T. T. London on:—                                    |  |
| New York selling 4.0275, buying 4.0325               |  |
| Madrid 44.00, Montreal selling 4.0275, buying 4.0325 |  |
| Zurich selling 17.34, buying 17.36                   |  |
| Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.                            |  |

## WALL STREET IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, March 12.  
STOCKS: Films and aircrafts were again features of an otherwise narrowly indecisive market with these issues put on one dollar higher but elsewhere changes either way were fractional. The buying enthusiasm in films lost its impetus because of the realisation that only a comparatively small immediate advantage was derived from the ending of British tax dispute. The averages were industrials 167.20 and rails 59.56. Softening tendencies occurred with traders noting the heaviness of grains and cotton as well as reports of our tailment of some industrial operations because of raw material shortages. Losses covering one dollar prevailed in sluggish trading with the earlier gains in films and aircrafts either reduced or erased while oils were occasionally resistant. While talk is still heard of another crude oil price rise, some quarters hope that the current levels will be maintained. A little better support developed in final trading giving the market a rather mixed appearance. Changes either way were mostly fractional with the composites average finishing with a slight gain. The thinness of market for some high priced issues in illustrated by three point gain today in Atchison. The session closed irregular.

## Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, March 12.  
CHICAGO GRAINS displayed initial firmness under the leadership of wheat on buying by milling interests against flour sales to Government. Prices then broke sharply under a heavy selling movement which disclosed domestic winter wheat, belt, dealers prospects improving daily on the European Continent as well as in the domestic winter wheat belt. Dealers point out that buyers are contracting for only immediate grain needs. At the same time they explained that the heavy margin requirements which currently are 33-1/2 per cent occasionally result in "thin" market conditions with prices sometimes moving as much as half a cent between transactions. Lately a temporary subsidence of offerings accompanied by an increased demand credited to large local operators resulted in partial recoveries from the day's low levels.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.  
Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 5th March:—

|                                                               | Rs            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Demand Liabilities:                                           |               |
| (a) In India                                                  | 669,40,92,000 |
| (b) In Pakistan                                               | 81,45,82,000  |
| Time Liabilities:                                             |               |
| (a) In India                                                  | 320,43,36,000 |
| (b) In Pakistan                                               | 20,94,98,000  |
| Cash:                                                         |               |
| (i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes. |               |
| (a) In India                                                  | 33,32,27,000  |
| (b) In Pakistan                                               | 3,43,11,000   |
| (ii) Rupee Coin:                                              |               |
| (a) In India                                                  | 1,89,95,000   |
| (b) In Pakistan                                               | 25,94,000     |
| (iii) Subsidiary Coin:                                        |               |
| (a) In India                                                  | 64,42,000     |
| (b) In Pakistan                                               | 7,01,000      |
| Balances with Reserve Bank                                    | 95,36,81,000  |
| Advances:                                                     |               |
| (a) In India                                                  | 426,74,33,000 |
| (b) In Pakistan                                               | 40,46,77,000  |
| Bills Discounted:                                             |               |
| (a) In India                                                  | 17,07,53,000  |
| (b) In Pakistan                                               | 89,19,000     |

## Worth Street Market

NEW YORK, March 12. (U. P. A.): Buyer interest was at a low ebb on the Worth Street market today as resales of print cloths appeared at a new low price and reports were circulated that remnant stocks were beginning to accumulate in mill hands. Second handed sellers were under-

## BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 13.  
The local cotton market opened steady to-day but declined sharply under active liquidation of March contract. At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 580 and declined at Rs. 574 and afterwards steadied at Rs. 576 on short covering. Later on there was further increased liquidation and March option was quoted under May delivery. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at 2 p.m. as under:—  
I.C.C. March ..... 570 8 0  
I.C.C. May ..... 572 0 0  
I.C.C. July ..... 576 8 0  
I.C.C. Sept. .... 583 0 0

| HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.<br>BOMBAY, March 12. |         |         |          |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
|                                                | Hi.     | Lo.     | Closing. |
| March                                          | 585-1/2 | 577     | 578-1/4  |
| May                                            | 582-1/2 | 573     | 576-3/4  |
| July                                           | 589     | 582-1/2 | 583-1/4  |
| Sept.                                          | 593-1/2 | 587     | 587-3/4  |

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.  
Indian Cotton May Contract is 1166 cent points below New York May at exchange rate 331.

## NEW YORK COTTON

MARKET FIRM  
NEW YORK, March 12.  
COTTON: After the opening irregularities prices steadied on light price-fixing and local buying, then turned reactionary, reflecting the need of fresh bullish incentives. The current array of uncertainties and the decline of grains after a firm opening were contributing factors. Prices later steadied on routine trade demands. After quiet routine local trading, prices suddenly advanced sharply on weekend covering and price-fixing operations which disclosed a distinct scarcity of contracts. Apart from lack of offerings, there were no fresh news features to account for the revived selling activity. The session closed firm. Sales are estimated at 150,000 bales.  
A New York cotton exchange seat was sold for 11,250 dollars an increase of 250 dollars from the previous sale. The Census Bureau reports that linters produced since August 1st were 966,000 bales compared with 792,000 in the corresponding period last year. Cottonseed crushed totalled 3191,000 tons against 2,465,000 in the same period last year and cottonoil consumed in February was 297,650 barrels compared with 352,645 in January and 228,257 in February last year. The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimated domestic consumption of raw cotton in February at 780,000 bales compared with 860,000 in January and 840,000 in February last year. The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that pledges to the current loan up to March 5th were 246,000 bales compared with 224,000 in the corresponding period last year.

## NEW YORK COTTON

| New York, March 12. |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| March               | 33.78+28 |
| May                 | 33.88+13 |
| May Highest         | 33.90+20 |
| May Lowest          | 33.51-14 |
| July                | 33.05+15 |
| October             | 30.16+24 |
| December            | 29.58+23 |
| March               | 29.38+24 |
| May                 | 29.10+26 |
| July                | 28.40+29 |
| Middling Spot       | 36.81+23 |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

| New York, March 12. |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| March               | 33.70+22 |
| May                 | 30.83+21 |
| Middling Spot       | 33.70+20 |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

| NEW YORK, March 12.                |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| American Telephone and Tele. graph | 148-5/8 |
| Amerex Holding Co.                 | 24-3/4  |
| Anaconda Copper Mining             | 31-1/8  |
| Chase National Bank                | 35      |
| Sinclair Oil Co.                   | 17-3/8  |
| Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.        | 43-1/2  |
| General Electric Co.               | 32-1/8  |
| General Motors                     | 51-1/4  |
| Ingersoll Rand                     | 122     |
| International Nickel               | 25-1/8  |
| National City Bank of New York     | 37-3/4  |
| New York Central Rail Road Co.     | 13-1/8  |
| Soooy Vacuum Corporation           | 15-1/2  |
| Texas Corporation                  | 53-1/8  |
| Union Carbon and Carbide           | 98-1/2  |
| U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. | 43-3/4  |
| U. S. Steel Corporation Common     | 68-1/2  |
| Western Union Telegraph            | 22-1/8  |

## NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, March 12.  
U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

## LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, March 12.  
Gold bars fine per oz. 28/12/3.  
SILVER: Spot 45d., Forward 45d.

stood to have moved for March delivery, 80-square prints at 32-1/2 cents per yard. Brokers commented that the prices brought the market back to where it was before last July's upward climb.

An increasing attitude of caution was noted by brokers with buyers holding their purchases to immediate needs. Some garment makers and bag trade interests were reported offering surplus stocks for resale.

# MARKETS

## GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 13.  
The Bullion market was quiet to-day with increased selling in silver. The decline in silver also influenced increased offerings in gold. Forward silver opened at Rs. 162/8 and declined at Rs. 161/8. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 161/8. Ready gold business was done at Rs. 109/12 while forward gold was quoted at Rs. 109/6. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 70/8. Final quotations were as under:—  
Ready Silver ..... 162 0 0  
Forward Silver ..... 162 0 0  
Ready Gold ..... 109 12 0  
Forward Gold ..... 109 8 0  
Sovereigns ..... 70 8 0

## PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 13.  
The produce market was quiet to-day with increased liquidation. Castor-seeds May delivery opened at Rs. 135 and improved at Rs. 135/8 but later declined at Rs. 134/13. The market again turned up at Rs. 135/12. Quotations were as under:—  
GROUNDNUTS.

|                         | Rs. a p. |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Madras ready            | 30 14 0  |
| Bold ready              | 30 12 0  |
| Khandesh ready          | 31 8 0   |
| February-March delivery | 30 12 0  |
| April-May delivery      | 30 0 0   |

CASTORSEEDS.  
Ready ..... 31 8 0  
May delivery ..... 135 12 0

LINSEED.  
Ready ..... 25 2 0  
February-March delivery ..... 25 4 0  
April-May delivery ..... 24 2 0

OILS.  
Groundnuts ready ..... 17 2 0  
March delivery ..... 17 2 0  
April delivery ..... 16 12 0  
Castor-seeds 1st Quality ..... 20 0 0  
Castor-seeds Com. Quality ..... 19 0 0

LONDON WHEAT.  
London, March 12.  
Australian Wheat (bulk) 137/8 Mar. Apl. quoted.

## GOVERNMENT LOANS

| BOMBAY, March 13.     |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
|                       | Rs. a. p. |
| 2-1/2 p.c. 1904       | 88 12 0   |
| 2-1/2 p.c. 1950       | 101 2 0   |
| 2-1/2 p.c. 1961       | 97 0 0    |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52    | 100 7 0   |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1960       | 99 7 0    |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1962       | 100 0 0   |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1976       | 99 8 1    |
| 3 p.c. Non-Terminable | 100 2 0   |
| 3 p.c. 1996 Con.      | 100 5 6   |
| 3 p.c. 1949-52        | 101 6 0   |
| 3 p.c. 1951-54        | 102 9 0   |
| 3 p.c. 1953-55        | 102 6 0   |
| 3 p.c. 1957           | 102 4 0   |
| 3 p.c. 1959-61        | 101 15 0  |
| 3 p.c. 1963-65        | 101 1 0   |
| 3 p.c. 1966-68        | 100 14 0  |
| 3 p.c. 1970-75        | 100 10 0  |
| 3-1/2 p.c. 1961-59    | 105 12 0  |
| 4 p.c. 1948-53        | 102 8 0   |
| 4 p.c. 1960-70        | 113 7 0   |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67    | 117 0 0   |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60    | 114 2 0   |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67    | 116 12 0  |

| PROVINCIAL LOANS             |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961        | 99 0 0   |
| 2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961       | 99 2 0   |
| 3 p.c. Bombay 1955           | 101 12 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay 1958           | 101 12 0 |
| 4 p.c. Punjab 1949           | 99 4 0   |
| 3 p.c. Madras 1952-53        | 100 12 0 |
| 3 p.c. Punjab 1952           | 99 4 6   |
| 3 p.c. U. P. 1952            | 112 0 0  |
| 3 p.c. C. P. 1952            | 101 0 0  |
| 3 p.c. N.-W. F. 1952         | 100 0 0  |
| 3 p.c. U. P. 1961-66         | 101 2 0  |
| 3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust     | 112 0 0  |
| 3 p.c. Bombay Municipal City | 112 0 0  |
| 3 p.c. Bombay Municipal City | 118 0 0  |
| 6 p.c. Municipality 1954     | 120 0 0  |
| New 977                      | 101 9 0  |
| 6 p.c. B. P. T.              | 112 0 0  |

## KARACHI MARKET

KARACHI, March 12.  
Closing quotations: Cotton ready rollers types NT 72; LSS 66; 4F 59/4; May contract 59; Market firm on good demand about 3,000 Bales sold yesterday on prospects of re-opening of Indian shipments. Arrivals 8,620; Exports 1,785 for Antwerp and U. K. Cotton-seeds NT 6/1; Desl 8/2; Quiet Copras 35/8; Copra Oil 52; Steadier Gold Tejabl 104/4; Sovereigns 70/12; Silver Coins 138 Firm.

## CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, March 13.  
Coiryarn Beyore 145/155; Quilandy 165/175; Fibre Garbled 110; Ungarbed 100; Cocoanuts Raw 102; Dry 101; Cocoanuts Oil 100; Copra Oil 200; Dillpasand 205; Madrasnotam 225; Pepper Wynaad 810; Country 800; Dry Ginger Charnad 250; Ernad 240; Coffee Robusta 180; Timbrri Pali 57/8/6; Junglewood 31/35; Vellapine 35/40; Benteak 40/45; Teak 90/100; Mango Planks 3/0/4; Teak 15/20; Rosewood 17/8/20

U. S. GOVERNMENT TO BUY WHEAT.  
WASHINGTON, March 12. (U. P. A.): The United States Government said today it will go back into the grain market on Saturday and "plans" to buy more than one million bushels of wheat per day for export.



## Three Calcutta Dailies Banned In E. Bengal

DACCA, March 13 (API) — The Government of East Bengal have banned the circulation of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" and the "Swadhinata" of Calcutta in East Bengal, according to an announcement made by the Pakistan Radio, Dacca. The local police seized all copies of the 3 papers on their arrival by plane from Calcutta at Tejgaon aerodrome this morning.

The students of the Dacca University and many other educational institutions are on strike today as a protest against alleged police "zoolum" on student processionist during Thursday's strike on the Bengali-Urdu language issue. The student strikers are parading the streets shouting various slogans.

According to student leaders the strike will continue upto March 15, when the East Bengal Assembly will meet.

## Jiwaji Industrial Research Laboratory

(From A Correspondent.)  
GWALIOR, (By Mail).

Preparations of "Oil Cloth" from linseed oil, starch powder from wild onion, water-proof cloth from gum and similar products, Printing Press Ink, are some of the research schemes which are being busily worked out at the Jiwaji Industrial Research Laboratory which was opened by H. E. Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, during his visit to Gwalior in December last. Some of the schemes such as preparation of oil cloth have shown promising results. The laboratory has also undertaken research concerning Textile industry and minerals available in the State.

## NATIONAL CADET CORPS FOR INDIA

(Continued from Page 12)

campaign had under-rated the magnitude of the task which confronted them and it took some time for them to send reinforcements. During the last few months little progress had been made in Jammu area as also in the Kashmir Valley. He asked why Government had not yet metalled the Madhopore-Jammu road which was a very vital line of communication. And again why had not Government taken steps to improve the aerodrome at Srinagar? He urged the Defence Minister to take the House into confidence and tell them as to how and why there had been an apparent lack of organisation and failure to grasp the nature of the problem with which the country was faced.

### NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Pandit Kunzru was glad that Government had accepted the report of the National Cadet Corps Committee. He asked whether any provision had been made in the current budget to give effect to the recommendations of the committee. He emphasised the need to develop and expand the Research Organisation in the Army. There was now a directorate, but it hardly conducted any research and for the most part applied the results of the research carried out in U. K. He said that our past dependence on England should now be discontinued.

### UNREAL APPROACH

Pandit Thakur Dass Bhargava said that the entire approach to the problem of military education was unreal. The British Government had created a caste system even in the army and had divided the people into martial and nonmartial classes because it was to their advantage to do so. Technically that distinction had now been given up, but for all practical purposes recruitment was still being made on the basis of martial and nonmartial races. It was necessary to have good officers, but they would be of no use at all if they did not have enough and capable men to fight under them. He was disappointed to find that the scheme of raising a National Militia had not been taken up. There were difficulties in its way he admitted. But a beginning had to be made and there could be no more opportune moment than today. A strong and well-trained National Militia was the only effective way of dealing with the menace of attacks by tribesmen. Pandit Bhargava proposed that for the present the Government could start by giving military training to all youngmen between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five in the provinces of East Punjab and West Bengal. This way the Government could raise an army of nearly a million young men and it would not cost more than twenty-five crores.

(Message Incomplete)

## U. S. TRYING TO DELAY PALESTINE PARTITION

### Gromyko's Charge After Attending 'Big Power' Consultation with Jewish Delegates

NEW YORK, March 12 (U.P.A.): Russia to-day charged the United States with trying to delay the partition of Palestine as the conviction swept the United Nations that the American Government has abandoned the partition programme altogether.

Russian delegate Andrei Gromyko made the new charge after attending but not participating in the Big Power consultations with representatives of the Jewish Agency.

American delegate Warren R. Austin took strong issue with the talk that the United States had abandoned partition. He said this country had been pushing for eleven-hour consultations with Jews and Arabs with a strict view toward partition.

Russia, United States, France and China met for three hours at the Manhattan offices of the French delegation. Gromyko carried out this threat not to participate actively in such discussions.

Jewish Agency leaders re-emphasized that partition was desirable for the Jews.

At the end of the meeting the United States, China and France agreed to invite representatives of the Arab Higher Committee to attend the next session on Monday in the Empire State building offices of the Chinese delegation.

Austin said the Arab Committee representatives had so far refused to engage in talks with the Big Powers on the basis of partition.

Security Council chairman T. F. Tsiang said no change had been made in the plans to reopen the council debate on Palestine on Monday afternoon.

### Individual Statements On Tuesday

LAKE SUCCESS, March 13. (Reuters): The "Big Four" of the United

Nations Security Council—all the permanent members except Britain—are expected to make individual statements on the progress of their consultations on Palestine when the Council meets here to discuss Palestine on Tuesday afternoon.

The "Four"—United States, France, China and Russia—will meet on Monday afternoon in the offices of the Chinese delegation, and the Palestine Commission's second monthly report will be transmitted to the President of the Council the same day.

The Commission has already told the "Big Four" it does not consider it possible to implement partition by peaceful means "so long as the existing vigorous Arab resistance to partition exists."

It also said it could not suggest any possible modifications of the partition plan which might offer a basis for agreement among the people of Palestine.

These replies to questions set the Commission by the Four Powers were made public yesterday as the Commission finished its report.

The commission also received from the Palestine Government a summary of available facts about the explosion which killed 13 Jews and injured nearly 90 in the Jewish Agency building in Jerusalem on Thursday.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, a member of the Jewish Agency Executive, asked the "Big Four" yesterday to recommend the Security Council to call on the British Government to prevent unauthorised forces entering Palestine and expel those already there.

He also asked them to recommend that the Council should: Call on the Arab states to stop recruiting forces to resist partition, withdraw their nationals already in Palestine, and stop warlike propaganda.

## EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

### Agreement Between India And Pakistan Govts.

KARACHI, March 13 (A.P.I.): An agreement between the Governments of Pakistan and India over the extradition of fugitive offenders will be finalised shortly, it is learned.

According to this proposed agreement the Provincial Governments will submit to their Central Government next forward these to the Central on which they base their prosecution and the Central Government will next forward these to the Central Government of the other Dominion.

The Central Government of the Dominion in which the fugitive offender is will then arrange to produce him before the Court that has issued the original warrant.

### NEPAL'S DEMAND FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVT.

#### Congress Chief Appeals For India's Sympathy

NEW DELHI, March 12 (A.P.I.): Prof. D. R. Regul, President of the Nepal National Congress, at a press conference today appealed for the sympathy and co-operation of the people of India in the struggle of the Nepalese people for the setting up of a democratic Government under the aegis of the Ruler. "We demand that the hereditary, oppressive rule of the Ranas—from whose family Prime Ministers are chosen—should be ended and that a peoples' Prime Minister should be appointed under a democratic set up."

A new constitution was proposed to be introduced with effect from April 15 but it had been rejected by the people of Nepal as it did not concede any real power to the people.

### POPULAR MINISTRY FOR UDAIPUR

UDAIPUR, March 12 (A.P.I.): Talks regarding the formation of an interim ministry by March 15 are now understood to be proceeding between the President of the Praja Mandal and the Prime Minister of Udaipur State.

Mr. Jayanarain Vyas, Prime Minister of Jodhpur, has arrived here to discuss the food problem of the State.

## INDORE RULER'S TRIP TO KARACHI

### No 'Truth' In London Report

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, March 13: There is absolutely no truth in a British news agency press report from London saying that the Indore Ruler travelling under the name of "Colonel Modi" flew on March 8 from London airport for Karachi accompanied by his American wife. The Indore Ruler burst into laughter when he was told of the news at a private meeting in his palace here. It is however, considered, here that the press reporter might have misheard the name of the Indore Ruler's A.D.C., Colonel Nelu, who it is believed, had been to the United States and the United Kingdom accompanied by Yutania Holkar American wife of the Indore Ruler.

### NO MORE PERMITS FOR REFUGEES

BOMBAY, March 12 (A.P.I.): A Press Note issued by the Textile Commissioner says that applications for personal luggage permits to carry cloth to stations in the Punjab are being received in the office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, from refugees who have come over to Bombay. Hitherto, the Textile Commissioner with a view to helping those refugees, issued those personal luggage permits freely. The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India desires to make it clear that no applications for personal luggage permits will be entertained from Monday, the 15th instant onwards.

### PAKISTAN DELEGATION FOR GENEVA CONFERENCE

KARACHI, March 13 (A.P.I.): Pakistan's High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, will lead the Pakistan Delegation to the International Conference for Freedom of Information which begins in Geneva (Switzerland) on the 23rd of this month. The other two Pakistan delegates will be Mr. S. M. Ikram, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Interior, and Pakistan's Principal Information Officer, Mr. Syedali Jawad.



The life size bronze bust of Mahatma Gandhi which was executed by Wagh Sculptors was unveiled on the 10th inst. at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan College at Andheri by H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

## ANTI-COMMUNIST FRONT IN FRANCE

### Leading De Gaulle Deputy's Suggestion

PARIS, March 13 (Reuters): Consolidation of Anti-Communist forces in French politics around General Charles de Gaulle was taken a step further when M. Rene Pleven, leading de Gaulle Deputy and former Finance Minister, declared in a widely-quoted press interview: "The national interest demands an understanding between the 'Third Force' and the Rally of the French people, between General de Gaulle and the Premier, M. Robert Schuman."

M. Pleven's appeal yesterday for an understanding was made on his own responsibility, it was understood, and without consultation with the General's political organisation, the Rally of the French people.

Some parliamentarians are now taking the view that the "Third Force"—essentially a coalition of both Socialists and Popular Republicans—is proving too narrow a foundation for a Government capable of dealing with possible dangers abroad and at home.

General de Gaulle in his speech last Sunday appealed for the co-operation of all, taking care not to repeat his previous attacks on political parties and their leaders.

## Canadian Help To Develop Pakistan Paper Industry

KARACHI, March 13: (A.P.I.) The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. G. A. Browne, speaking on "the paper industry in Canada and Pakistan" at the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs here yesterday said that the Canadian Government would be glad to give every assistance to Pakistan in the development of its paper industry.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon, who presided, said that by the end of this year Pakistan would soon have its own paper mills.

### Sudhir Ghosh's New Job

JULLUNDER, March 13. (A.P.I.) In order to coordinate rehabilitation work in the East Punjab and the East Punjab States and to ensure pooling of resources of evacuees property and also to help in pursuing of a common policy in two zones the Government of India have appointed Mr. Sudhir Ghosh as special officer.

He took over charge today with designation of Additional Regional Commissioner for States in the East Punjab.

## ST. DUNSTAN'S FUND FOR WAR-BLINDED

NEW DELHI, March 13 (A.P.I.): It is announced that India will get 74 per cent of the funds held on February 29 by St. Dunstan's for the aid of the war-blinded. Pakistan will receive 26 per cent.

Contributions received after February 29 will be retained by the Indian Committee for use in the Indian Dominion.

The allocation has been made on the basis of the domicile of the blinded soldiers.



## FOUNDER OF 'UNIVERSAL RELIGION OF SERVICE'

### Bombay Governor's Homage To Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

BOMBAY, Saturday. "Ramakrishna knew no limitations of race or creed. He taught a universal religion," observed H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, presiding over the 113th Birthday celebration of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa which was held this evening in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

A large and cosmopolitan audience had assembled to do honour to the memory of Sri Ramakrishna. Dr. M. R. Jayakar extended a cordial welcome to those who wished to speak on the occasion as well as to the visitors.

The greatest achievement of Sri Ramakrishna, observed Dr. Jayakar, was that he found his great and illustrious disciple, Swami Vivekananda, who, though he passed away at an early age of 39 years, had carried the great teachings of his guru all over the world and had not only given spiritual solace to millions but secured indirectly a place of honour for India.

#### WORK OF THE MATHS

Dr. Jayakar spoke of the manifold activities of the Ramakrishna Maths scattered all over the world. The Swamis lived lives dedicated to the service of their fellowmen without distinction of caste or creed. Their activities were educational, cultural, religious and humanitarian. In times of famines or floods or epidemics the Maths sent out Swamis to far off places to give relief and succour to the distressed.

His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh referred to the twin vows of celibacy and poverty observed by the Swamis of the Math, which were intended not for any self-glorification but merely to enable them to serve humanity.

Sri Ramakrishna, continued His Excellency not only knew the Gita by heart but was familiar with the teachings of Koran and such was his freedom from petty orthodoxy, that he bowed his head whenever the name of Jesus Christ was pronounced in his presence.

#### UNIVERSAL RELIGION

"Today's meeting," said the Chief Justice, Mr. M. C. Chagla, "has a peculiar significance and a deep meaning. Our great ambition is to build a secular and democratic state to which all its citizens, irrespective of their caste and community owe allegiance. Sri Ramakrishna had the ideal on a higher, loftier and spiritual level. He founded an international, universal religion of service to which all men can belong."

Sri Ramakrishna's two great messages, continued Mr. Chagla were love and service, love as the only and final solvent of all problems and difficulties and service of all men. He did not believe in mere contemplation of the eternal verities. He believed in doing brave action, calculated to promote harmony and healthy life.

Sri Ramakrishna not only explained the great truths of Upanishads, but lived them in his daily life," said Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane and added that the great man was an ascetic of the highest order who strove to lead men from unreality to reality, from darkness to light and from death on to immortality.

The function ended with the giving away of prizes by Lady Maharaj Singh to those who had won them in competitions organised by the Ramakrishna Math.

## Batavia Talks Inconclusive

### Van Mook Meets Sir Francis Shepherd And Raghavan

BATAVIA, March 13 (Reuter): Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, and Dr. Mohammad Hatta, Premier of the Indonesian Republic, today ended their two-day talks about a political settlement to pave the way for co-operation in forming a United States of Indonesia.

No official statement was issued, but Republican sources said that the talks ended inconclusively.

Dr. Hatta was reported to be flying back to Jogjakarta, the Republican Capital, tomorrow to confer with the Foreign Affairs section of the Indonesian Working Committee—the executive of the provisional Parliament—about the effect of the latest Western European developments on the Indonesian issue.

After his meeting with Dr. Van Mook today, Dr. Hatta conferred separately with the British Consul-General here, Sir Francis Shepherd, and his Indian colleague, Mr. N. Raghavan.

The Republicans were said to be impressed with the urgency of a final settlement and the importance of restoring Indonesia's export trade to help Western European economic recovery.

The talks with Dr. Van Mook covered the future policy of the Interim Federal Government for Indonesia, if the Republic participated.

The subjects discussed included foreign relations, co-ordination and control of armed forces, food distribution, a unified currency, foreign exchange and customs control. It was added.

The Dutch are expected to submit written proposals.

#### RECLAIMING WASTELANDS

BOMBAY, Saturday. With a view to bringing waste lands under cultivation, the Government of Bombay has approved schemes for colonisation of Hillur (Ankola taluka) and Rampur (Mundgod taluka) in the Kanara District. The schemes are to be conducted, as far as possible, on co-operative lines and a capital expenditure of Rs. 42,400 has been sanctioned for the purpose. An amount of Rs. 1,24,250, for advancing loans to the colonists has also been sanctioned.

## OPTIMISM ABOUT WORLD FOOD SITUATION

### U. S. Experts' Warning

BAGUIO, March 13, (UPA): A top F.A.O. official predicted today that the world food shortage may stay critical until the 1970s.

Harold A. Vogel, of Washington, D. C., Secretary-General of the United Nations' Food Conference here, said that the 19-nation world rice meeting, which ended yesterday, had taken "a necessary first step" towards ending world hunger, but he warned against "over-optimism."

He said that F.A.O. statistics indicated that critical shortages of rice would exist for "possibly 25 years—in spite of everything that the United Nations can do."

Vogel explained that the world population is "snow-balling at a fantastic rate," and pointed out that the increase in the rice-eating Asian countries alone is 10,000,000 yearly. "Obviously," he said, "we have got a long and tough fight ahead."

The American said that the World Rice Conference was a "historic milestone" because it had set up the machinery for a "co-ordinated international food campaign unlike anything the world has seen before."

The last phase of the F.A.O. conference starts on Monday when the delegates from nine Asian countries meet to decide the site and functions of the F.A.O. Regional Office for Asia.

## Bombay Bakers' Strike Averted

In view of the assurances given by the Controller of Rationing that their grievances would be sympathetically looked into and redressed at an early date, the city bakers have decided to give up their idea of closing down the bakeries, and stopping the preparation of bread. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Bombay Bakers' Association at its meeting at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, this evening. Mr. Faridun Irani, proprietor of a bakery at Frere Road, presided.

Mr. Sorab Signaforia, the Secretary of the association explained the circumstances that had led to their present decision. He said that the representatives of the association had met the Rationing Controller on the

## India's Defence Budget To Be Presented Separately

### Baldev Singh's Statement In Parliament: Kashmir Campaign May Take 2 Or 3 Months, Says Minister

NEW DELHI, March 13 (API) The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, referring to the campaign in Kashmir said in the Dominion Parliament today. "It may take two or three months more but we will not rest content until all the raiders are driven out. I have not the least doubt that we will be successful ultimately and that Kashmir will be freed from the raiders."

He was replying to discussion on cut motions relating to defence expenditure.

The Defence Minister was loudly cheered when he paid warm tributes to the Indian Army and the State Forces and the RIAF for their achievements in Kashmir.

#### PLEA FOR TERRITORIAL ARMY

As regards the plea for a territorial army, Sardar Baldev Singh said that the Defence Minister had drawn up a scheme which would go before the Cabinet. It was impossible for him to commit the Government at this stage but as the Government had already accepted the principle of territorial army, he hoped it would be approved by Government.

Sardar Baldev Singh indicated that from next year the defence Budget would be presented separately.

As regards pleas for the appointment of an Economy Committee, the Defence Minister said that he was anxious to examine all details of expenditure and to take members into full confidence but felt that the appointment of a Committee at this stage would not serve any useful purpose.

Comparisons had been made between the Defence expenditure in 1938 and the present expenditure. In making this comparison we had to take into account all factors. In 1938 the total expenditure on the army as it then used to be the present strength of the Indian Army was more than double—was Rs. 50 crores. Taking into consideration the increase in the strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the total expenditure of Rs. 137 crores in 1947 did not appear very heavy. In 1938 the RIN had eight ships and 2,213 officers, ratings and other staff. The present strength of the RIN was 34 ships and 11,850 Officers and men. The RIN expenditure in 1938 was about Rs. 90 lacs and the present expenditure about Rs. 5 crores, including some expenditure in the purchase or upkeep of the cruiser and destroyers that had bought. The 1938 Air Force strength was 3,500 as compared with 8,700 today. It was the intention of the Government of India that we should not hesitate to spend money for the development of the Indian Air Force.

Members should also take into consideration the increased cost of stores and food and the fact that a soldier was today paid twice as much as in 1938. Again, since 1938 the army had been completely mechanised and there was absolutely no comparison between the equipment that we now had and the pre-war equipment.

Another factor to be considered was that as a result of partition quite a number of training institutions had been left in Pakistan. The first thing that Government decided was that we should go ahead with the establishment of the institutions which we had lost.

The expenditure on Ordnance Factories had also increased greatly. In 1938 we had six Ordnance Factories as compared to 16 which we had today.

#### DIFFICULTIES IN KASHMIR

It was not possible for him to offer any explanation to the points which Pandit Kunzru had raised about Kashmir. If he was in a position to disclose on the floor of the House the difficulties that had been in our way, Pandit Kunzru would have been convinced about the action that the Government of India had taken.

Pandit Kunzru had asked in particular why our forces which marched in a very short period from Srinagar to Baramulla and from Baramulla to Uri, did not go up to Kohla. Nobody would have been more happy than the Defence Minister if they had not only gone to Kohla but had pushed out every raider out of Kashmir. But he would point out that our troops were fighting under great difficulties. Their achievements under such dif-

latter's invitation and had put before him all their grievances. The Controller had promised a prompt redress of their grievances, and as such they had decided to drop their idea of closing down the bakeries which might have caused undue hardship to the bread-eating public.

icult conditions were really wonderful (cheers). He also paid tribute to the State Forces and the air force.

Government had given top priority for road construction and it was our intention to make the aerodromes at Jammu and Srinagar "pucca". If the weather was favourable, he was hopeful that in the next month or so both aerodromes would be cemented.

The Defence Secretary during his visit to U. K. got into touch with prominent scientists there and arrangements were well on the way for the establishment of a scientific branch in the Defence Department.

As far as the Armed Forces were concerned there was absolutely no distinction between martial and non-martial classes. Anybody who wanted to serve his country was welcome.

Our Ordnance Factories were working on a normal basis and nothing extraordinary was being done. During the period of maximum war production 175,000 or 180,000 workers were employed in these factories. Today and in the last few months number of workmen employed in them was 40,000 and no increase had been made.

The number of the armed forces had been deliberately omitted from the Budget for obvious reasons. We had decided that unless other powers disclosed their figures it would not be right for us to disclose ours.

Mr. Santhanam: Why have the numbers been given in the case of the Navy and Air Force?

Defence Minister: They are only approximate figures (laughter).

#### SYNTHETIC PETROL SCHEME

Government had a scheme for the manufacture of synthetic petrol. They were very anxious to go ahead with all the schemes for making India self-sufficient in her requirements but he would draw attention to the difficulties of obtaining machinery and equipment from abroad.

He emphasised that the composition of selection boards for the armed forces was based on merit alone and no other consideration. He would be quite content if the entire membership of the Selection Boards consisted of Officers belonging to one community only, provided they were the men suitable for the job.

## NECESSITY OF EDUCATING MOTHERS

### Sheriff's Call To Women

"If society is to progress, then mother must be educated," said Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, the Sheriff of Bombay in his presidential address, before a large gathering of women, assembled in Sunderbhai Hall, on the occasion of prize distribution of the Studeas' Literary and Scientific Society's School on Saturday evening.

"Now that our nation is free, woman in India has to play an important role," he said, reminding the audience that women have been responsible for the fame and greatness of other countries, in the world.

## RAVI FLOODS HIT W. PUNJAB CROPS

### No Prospect Of Surplus Harvest

LAHORE, March 13 (A.P.I.): Floods in the Ravi and untimely rains that have been fairly widespread in the Province have swept aside all prospects of a surplus kharif harvest in West Punjab, it is learned here today.

Official reports about the damage caused to standing crops by the floods were not yet available but it is estimated that crops within a five-mile belt on either side of the river have been badly hit.

## MOUNTBATTENS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 13, (API): The Governor-General of India Earl Mountbatten and Countess Mountbatten and party who had been to Rangoon formally to return King Theebaw throne to the Government of Burma Returned to Calcutta by air this afternoon.

They will stay here for the night and leave for Shillong tomorrow.

Driving straight from Dum Dum airport to Eden Gardens, Their Excellencies spent nearly an hour visiting different sections of the All-India Exhibition, there.



## Sucking Europe Dry

### Charge Against Argentina For Exorbitant Prices For Grain

WASHINGTON, March 12. (U.P.A.): The Special House Foreign Aid Committee to-day accused Argentina of charging the "needy" European nations an exorbitant price for grain and demanded a firm United States trade policy toward Argentina.

In a report on the extent to which Latin America might participate in the European Recovery Programme, the Committee used harsh words in discussing Argentina's attitude on international co-operation to relieve the suffering in western Europe.

The report said, "The Argentine Government prides itself on its capacity for hard bargaining. It has repeatedly indicated its lack of interest in sharing in the task of working out a solution to Europe's economic problems."

The Committee said the high prices which had been paid to Argentina had been a "major drain upon European resources, a drain which cannot properly be assumed by the United States' treasury." It said a reasonable alignment of Argentine prices with those at which the American farmer was selling could save well over \$250,000,000 per year. It said that an "action in this area deserves high priority among the problems which will confront the administration of the European Recovery Programme."

## WEeping PEOPLE THrong CZERNIN PALACE

### Last Glimpse Of Jan Masaryk

PRAGUE, March 13. (Reuter): The funeral of Jan Masaryk will take place at 6-15 p.m. today at Lany Cemetery burial place of Thomas Masaryk the dead Foreign Minister's father who founded the Czechoslovak republic.

President Benes will take part in the funeral ceremony.

Crowds of weeping people still thronged the Czernin palace last night, begging to be allowed to see the body of their dead Foreign Minister lying there in state, and officials gave up trying to close the palace doors at the specified time.

When the crowd struck up the National Anthem the officials announced, "you shall all see Jan Masaryk even if it takes half the night."

More than 500,000 people filed past the body during the day.

### CONDUCTOR DISMISSED

The famous Conductor M. Vachal Talich, has been dismissed from his post as Conductor and Director of the State National Opera in Prague by the Education Minister, Dr. Z. Nedjedy.

The Action Committee of the Union of Czech Composers has asked seven of its members to suspend all cultural-political activities and to resign from all public functions including teaching pending investigation.

They will not be allowed to publish any compositions until the investigation is complete.

Hints of censorship and restrictions were given in an editorial article in today's 'Mlada Fronta', demanding strong measures against foreign correspondents.

The newspaper, which is the organ of the Federation of Czech Youth, advocated sending home the worst offenders and strongly requesting the others "to write only the truth about us. If even this does not help we must even take stronger measures."

## GANDHI MITRA SANGH OPENED IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, March 12. (Reuter): The Gandhi Mitra Sangh, an organisation to spread Gandhian principles, was inaugurated here today by Doctor K. Nagarathnam, Member of the Colombo Municipal Council.

Prayers would be held daily at five in the evening - the time when Mahatma Gandhi used to conduct his prayers - under the auspices of the Sangham Speakers at the meeting paid tribute to Mahatma's services to humanity and appealed to all communities to follow the teachings of the great leader.

# VITAL CHANGES IN TAX EVASION BILL

## Select Committee's Report INVESTIGATION COMMISSION SHOULD BE EMPOWERED TO IMPOSE PENALTY ON OBSTRUCTIONISTS

NEW DELHI, March 13. (A.P.I.): The report of the Select Committee on the taxation on income (investigation commission) amendment bill 1948, presented to the Dominion Parliament makes five important changes in the original bill.

Firstly, the Committee considers it necessary to appoint the Commission in the first instance upto March 31, 1950, with power to the Central Government to extend their term by one year. The clause has accordingly been amended by the Committee.

Secondly the Committee considers it necessary to provide that where the Commission comes to the conclusion that further investigation is not likely to reveal any substantial evasion of taxation or income, it may report to the Central Government accordingly and the investigation shall thereupon close.

The Committee thinks it necessary to provide that the Commission should have the power to impose penalty on obstructive or evasive assesses in addition to the authority given to them

to draw adverse inferences. The clause has accordingly been amended.

Fourthly the Committee considers it essential that the authorised official should have power to seize documents papers, etc. and has accordingly conferred this power on him, subject to the rules to be framed under section ten of the act.

Fifthly, under the Bill as introduced the assessee had not right to call for copies of documents statements etc. The commission had the discretion to furnish such copies. The Committee thinks it necessary to provide explicitly for such copies being furnished to the assessee when the documents paper etc. are brought on record to enable him to rebut the evidence against him.

## "Guilty Men Of Zionism"

### Arab Higher Committee Prepares 'Black Paper' On Jewish Agency

LAKE SUCCESS, March 12. (Reuter): The Arab Higher Committee listed the names of alleged leaders of "Zionist terrorism" to-day in a twenty-page "Black Paper" on the Jewish Agency, issued here.

Top men behind the "broad, ambitious plans for the conquest of the Holy Land", said the paper, are:

Mr. David Ben Gurion, Mr. Eliahu Bobkin, Mr. Eliezer Paplan, Mr. Moshe Shertok, and Mrs. Golda Myerson, all of Jerusalem.

Doctor Nahum Goldman, Doctor Abba Hillel Silver and Doctor Stephen Wise, of New York.

Professor Selig Brodetsky and Mr. Berl Lockerof London.

"Zionists must bear responsibility for every drop of innocent blood shed in the Holy Land", the "Black Paper" said.

It went on to make the following charges:

"Zionists have incited the Jews of Europe to migrate to Palestine.

"With their campaign of propaganda among refugees, with the organised efforts of the Jewish Agency and Haganah, supplied with unlimited tax exempt funds from the United Jewish appeal, they grouped illegal immigrants in European ports, chartered ships and carried those 'immigrants' as invaders to Palestine. "The Zionist set-up in Palestine is totalitarian. Their youth movement and their system of education have moulded a generation of Jewish fanatics."

Their terrorist organisations, the obligatory conscription of young men and women, and terroristic measures, applied to Jews who contacted the Arabs and sought their help to leave the country were only a few of many examples of the inroads on civil liberties made by the Zionists on the Jews of Palestine, the paper said.

"Their methods have been equalled only by the Nazis."

The "Black Paper" claimed that there was a connection between the Jewish Agency and the terrorist organisations, and alleged that since 1920 the agency had been planning the establishment of a Jewish state in both Palestine and the Transjordan.

The paper added "to achieve that end it planned and organised military forces, instilling in the minds of their youth from the nursery up an implacable hatred for Arabs and a grim determination to take away their lands."

## WITHOUT ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION

### Last-Ditch Attack On Marshall Plan In U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, March 13. (Reuter): Senator Robert Taft, Republican aspirant for the American Presidency, has declared in the United States Senate that the European recovery programme "is completely without economic justification but is justified by the world battle against Communism."

Last night he urged the senate to vote only 4,000,000,000 dollars which the ERP Bill provides.

Senator Taft termed the proposed programme "a serious interference without own economic stability" and said it could "well do more harm than all the economic benefits conceivable for many years to come."

But the danger of the spread of Communism made it advisable to undertake the programme on a 4,000,000,000-dollar basis.

"We may lose every cent we put up but it seems to me there is a chance it will aid the battle against Communism," he said. "The stakes are so large that I believe we should take that chance."

Senator Taft said he wanted to point out that "this is no war measure."

"If we faced war we would do much better to devote all our attention to military aid because the effect of this aid will hardly be felt in improved conditions for a number of months," he said.

In the debate on his analysis of the aid programme, Senator Taft told the Senate the basis of our foreign policy as I see it is to bolster democratic governments whenever they are threatened.

"I think it ought to be done in China and everywhere else where needed—militarily or not."

## RICH GOLD REEF FIND NEAR VENEZUELA

GEORGE TOWN (BRITISH GUIANA), March 12. (Reuter): A rich gold reef was reported today to have been discovered at the mouth of the Barima river, in the north western district of the colony adjoining Venezuela.

Mr. S. J. Olesman, a Jewish miner

## INDIA WON'T BUDGE ON JUNAGADH ISSUE

### Ayyangar Hopes U. N. Council Will Drop Pakistan's Subsidiary Complaints

LAKE SUCCESS, March 12. (Reuter): Settlement of the Kashmir question in the Security Council would go a long way to smoothing out other differences between India and Pakistan, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Chief of the Indian delegation at the United Nations, told Reuter today.

He made this statement in an interview in his suite at the Gotham Hotel, one of the oldest and most distinguished hotels in the heart of fashionable New York.

Mr. Ayyangar expressed confidence that the course of the proceedings in the Security Council would be held in a more "favourable" atmosphere than that which prevailed during the session preceding his return to India for consultations.

Mr. Ayyangar declared: "I expect the Security Council will approach the Kashmir question during the present deliberations with an appreciation of the justice of India's case greater than I thought they were prepared to show when I asked for an interruption of the debate to allow me to return to India for talks with my Government."

### JUNAGADH ISSUE.

On the Junagadh question, which was brought before the Council by the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Zafullah Khan, Mr. Ayyangar said that India had made every effort to deal with this problem along democratic lines. While he agreed that the Kashmir question was the principal issue between the two Dominions, he declared "I should like the world to realise that everything India stands for in regard to Junagadh is to the fullest extent in accord with the wishes of the people of that State and therefore, it is not a matter which can be decided merely on a basis of technical circumstances."

"India stands for a democratic solution of disputes of this order, and I have no doubt that this is in accordance with the democratic principles which animate the United Nations Charter."

Mr. Ayyangar asserted: "No one can really concede the claim which Pakistan has made in connection with Junagadh."

### SUBSIDIARY CHARGES TO BE DROPPED.

Summing up the progress of the India-Pakistan dispute in the Security Council, Mr. Ayyangar expressed the hope that some of the subsidiary complaints made by Sir Zafullah would be dropped altogether. One of these is Pakistan's charge that India had committed the crime of genocide by its alleged action against Muslim groups. Another is Pakistan's accusation that India had failed to implement some of the provisions in the partition agreement.

With regard to Czechoslovakia Mr. Ayyangar said:—"This also is an issue on which I am not in a position to give official comment. There is, of course, a certain amount of Communism in India, but nothing to cause serious alarm."

## 'GLORY THAT WAS IND'

### Exhibition Of Ancient Indian Pageantry To Be Held On April 1

NEW DELHI, March 12. (A.P.I.): Folk dances, equestrian displays by cavalrymen in full dress uniform and infantry units wearing uniform in vogue decades ago, will bring to the torchlight tattoo to take place in Irwin stadium New Delhi from April 1 to 4 the colour and pageantry of India and her army which the recent war temporarily had banished.

Items will vary from a representation of a modern battle with tanks, flame throwers field guns and machineguns to dances of the lushai and Naga Tribesmen.

The exhibition of military equipment to be held in Princes' Park on the same days will include tanks of the Indian Armoured Corps various types of self-propelled and towed guns, the working or radar, a Bailey bridge, bulldozers and other mechanical engineering equipment arms and ammunition of various types, parachute equipment, vehicles of various sorts, models of supply in the field, medical stores, equipment and clothing, workshops in operation, signal equipment including wireless sets and photographs and paintings of the armed forces at work in training and in action.

The tattoo and exhibition are expected to be the biggest staged in recent years

who has had considerable mining experience in Western Australia, reported a yield of 22 ounces of gold to a ton of ore at a depth of 35 feet.



## Price Control Orders

### British Govt. Postpones Enforcement Till April

LONDON, March. 13 (Reuter): There were both an advance and hitch to-day in the Government's campaign for prices, profits and wages to be "frozen" during Britain's economic crisis.

Chairmen of companies with a total market value of more than £200 million promised not to recommend their shareholders to declare larger dividends next year than they declared in the past twelve months on the same amount of capital.

At the same time the Board of Trade postponed until April 26 six price control orders due to go into operation on Monday. Employers and manufacturers told the Board they had found difficulties in these orders when working out their own voluntary price standstill scheme.

The companies which have promised not to declare larger dividends employ nearly 1,400,000 workers.

Five hundred and eighty of the largest industrial concerns in Britain were asked to give this promise by Sir Frederick Bain, President of the Federation of British Industries, ten days ago. About 380 have responded so far.

## Freedom Of Information

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPA): The United States delegation to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information opening at Geneva, March 23, sailed aboard the "Queen Elizabeth" to-day.

Chairman of the delegation William Benton said that the delegation's goal "must be to lay the cornerstone for an ultimate broad world acceptance—the fact that freedom of information is the keystone of democracy and thus of peace."

A member of the delegation, Savelou Brown, said the "basic idea is that the individual news gatherer and handler is the basis of good journalism—no government scheme can compensate for that."

## LAHORE'S MYSTERY HEALER

### Man Whose Touch Brings Relief From Pain

The "Civil and Military Gazette" theory the Haji showed me the

writes:—Haji Ghulam Sabir is not the real name of the man who has made sensational news and become famous overnight in Lahore on account of his reported cures of hundreds of refugees by his weird and amazing powers of healing through sight and touch.

This mystery man still continues his curing visit to the refugee camps and practices his mysterious powers for the good of the poor and needy.

"It may be ephemeral, I still cannot comprehend how it all happened. In fact, you will see for yourself and judge the authenticity of my experiments," said the 47-year-old tall, heavy set and unassuming Haji, a contagious smile on his grizzly, bearded countenance, as we sped towards the Walton Camp in his battered Ford. He likes to drive fast.

Easy-mannered and outspoken, he was plainly amused when I asked him how he had first discovered his latest powers and felt the urge of communicating them to the world.

"BEGAN 20 YEARS AGO" It happened 20 years ago," he said, when I had just finished college. During my college career I had devoured a lot of literature on spiritualism and mesmeric influences. I was asked to put theory into practice sooner than I expected.

"A girl in my village, I was told, was suffering from rash, and was in great pain. I proceeded to the spot and without the least bit of concentration, as far as I can recollect now, made a few passes over the affected portion of her body. She stopped crying and said that the pain had ceased to trouble her."

At the outset, he declares, he did not attach much significance to the episode, but later a similar cure effected on an Anglo-Indian girl, Miss Carr, created in him the determination to find the extent and range of the amazing gift, which, he says, "was acquired without being essentially a devout and holy man."

#### SOURCE OF POWER

"I asked whether he considered the power inborn and natural or of the occult."

"In a way both," he answered. "I have tremendous faith in God but I do not remember saying my prayers regularly."

His firm conviction is that whatever happens is for his good. I was taken aback when he said that the sun, moon and all the elements were created for him.

To prove his "all for the best"

theory" the Haji showed me the scar of a carbuncle, which, he said really caused death in the family. When he got it, he said, that he felt sure it would do him good. In that way he is a thorough optimist.

To one of my persistent queries he replied: "That is a great secret. I fell the power may have been bestowed upon me due to what I consider a great service I rendered in a cause."

What the service was and to what cause he rendered it, the Haji refused to reveal. All this, however, happened, he reluctantly disclosed, after he met a German girl (he has a special regard for that race) who, he says, reformed him of his reckless way of living.

#### WONDERS AT WALTON

And we reached the Walton camp, the car was surrounded by a mob of refugees anxious to get the "quick cure." The first was a student volunteer who complained of a headache. The Haji touched him. "Shake your head," he said. The patient shook his head. "Have you any pain left?" "No" The boy replied and I very nearly collapsed out of sheer astonishment.

An ex-soldier walked up complaining of a pain in the back which, he said, he had contracted in Burma, the Haji repeated the "touching" performance and the soldier said the pain had vanished.

A youngman with a crushed thumb swathed in bandages, complained of excruciating pain. The Haji repeated the "touch" method and the thumb began moving as if by magic.

A woman with a badly swollen leg said her pain had considerably lessened.

The most surprising, however was the eucalyptus leaf which he gave me to touch a suffering patient with. I did so, and the woman said that her headache had disappeared. The leaf was snatched out of my hands. The Haji stayed at the camp for the best part of an hour accomplishing similar cures through the medium of the microphone.

When we boarded the car for our return journey a large number of the people stood around anxious for treatment they were disappointed.

On the way back he was quiet and did not show any sign of fatigue. I asked him how it was so. He said: "I do not feel tired of curing people but this cross questioning"—and he smiled again—his infectious smile.

## REHABILITATION PROBLEMS IN E. PUNJAB

### Suggestion To Run State Lottery To Raise Money

SIMLA, March 13 (API) Suggestions that the East Punjab Government should run a State lottery for raising funds to solve rehabilitation problems were made in the Provincial Assembly here today when general discussion on the budget began.

Chaudhri Krishna Gopal, Dutt (Congress) member from West Punjab told the Assembly that in his opinion not less than Rs. 200 crores were required for proper rehabilitation of the urban population alone.

Other speakers vigorously criticised expenditure on police departments and pleaded for its cutting down. (The budgeted expenditure on police department is Rs. two crores sixty-nine lakhs).

Suggestions were also made for the creation of a Peasants Welfare Fund.

## Don't Publish Such Things Again

### Burmese Peasants Ransack Newspaper Offices

RANGOON, March 12 (Reuter) — Several thousand Burmese peasants including women today ransacked the offices of three leading Burmese newspapers smashing machinery and other equipment in protest against alleged "scandalous reports" published about the Agriculture Minister Thakin Tin.

Thakin Tin is President of the All Burma Peasants' Organisation.

The Burma Journalists Association will hold a meeting to discuss the situation.

The Rangoon District Magistrate later issued an order prohibiting meetings of five or more persons in any public place except by license from the Commissioner of Police.

This action taken "to avoid disturbance of public tranquility" understood to be a result of the peasant demonstration.

DONCASTER, March 12 (Reuter).—R. Cane, 31-year-old British flat-rate and hurdle race jockey who rode for northern stables, died in hospital here today as the result of injuries received when his Mount Woolpack fell while contesting the Yorkshire Main Selling Handicap Hurdle Race here on Thursday.

### The Famous Astrologer



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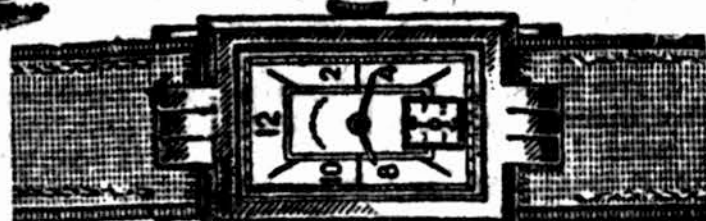
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# THE 'MYSTERY' OF SLEEP

BY LAWRENCE WOLFE

**S**LEEPLESSNESS nowadays is a very prevalent complaint all over the world. The reason is partly that sleep is something of a mystery to most people, and it will therefore be useful to conduct a brief enquiry into the subject—useful even to those who do “not yet” suffer from sleeplessness.

How and why do we get sleepy? What makes us yawn. How do we fall asleep? And what happens while we are asleep?

Mr. Bright, as we shall call our normal person, wakes up at 7 a.m. He “thinks” that he does so all at once, but actually the process takes place by instalments, so to speak. The brain, the Boss of the organism, “switches on the light” first. Next comes the sense of sight (even if Mr. Bright does not open his eyes), then the senses of hearing, smell, taste and touch, in that order.

## Tornado Of Activity

Mr. Bright “thinks” that he has done no work as yet, but actually the above very simple and effortless performances entail a veritable tornado of activity, so fantastically multifarious and strenuous, so complicated and yet so precise, that it defeats the imagination. From the moment Mr. Bright opens his eyes, all the thousands of millions of cells constituting his body stop into the fray. The nerve alone are estimated to number twelve thousand millions, and every one of them is a worker.

It would take a whole library of books to describe what all the different kinds of cells do during the waking hours, but here is just one example. As our Mr. Bright sits down to his breakfast, the many millions of cells constituting his sense of smell jump to attention at the smell of coffee and buttered toast. At the same time the glands start pumping and pouring salivary juices into the mouth, ready to mix with the food that Mr. Bright is about to eat.

Throughout the day, the cells perform hundreds of other jobs. As our man catches his train, bounds upstairs at his place of work, reads and writes letters, makes phone calls, discusses, persuades, laughs, eats his lunch, and so on, those thousands of millions of “workers” never let him down. Somewhere around 4 o'clock Mr. Bright begins to feel tired—tired, but not yet sleepy. His sight and hearing are not quite so acute, his brain not quite so keen as earlier in the day.

## Fatigue Poisons

What happens is that the nerve cells, which have been working for harder than Mr. Bright himself, are beginning to feel the strain. These cells are somewhat in the same position as factory workers toiling under the constant supervision of

the Manager. The Manager in this case is of course the brain. If this Manager only “turned his back” for a moment, that is, if Mr. Bright took forty winks at this stage, the nerve cells would relax and refresh themselves no end.

But he cannot or will not do that, and from now on the cells begin to accumulate “fatigue poisons” at an accelerating rate. While the Manager—the brain—is awake, and even when the man himself is at rest, the nerve cells have to work so hard that after a number of hours they are unable either to feed in peace or to evacuate in peace. In consequence, the entire apparatus of the cell is poisoned with the waste matter which it is prevented from discharging, because it is only during sleep that these poisons can be eliminated.

So this is how you get sleepy. At this stage the strength of the heart and the blood vessels is impaired, the passage of the blood through the lungs is encumbered, and you must yawn—sort of gasp for air. If you are a reasonable fellow and go to bed, you soon fall asleep, again by instalments, the order of waking being reversed.

The sense of smell goes first, closely followed by the sense of taste. Then the sense of touch is “lost” and you cease to hear the “normal” sounds of your environment. Finally, your eyeballs turn “inside” out and the brain “switches off”. You are asleep.

## Still Awake

You are “not” unconscious, only in a state of “diminished consciousness”. Unless you are a very heavy sleeper, you would still be awakened by an unusual noise, a bright light or contact with a hard, cold or hot object. This means that, to some degree, your senses are still awake. At the same time, the “Manager”, the brain, is sufficiently out of the way for the nerve cells to relax. They can attend to their own affairs, without any outside jobs of seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling and touching, to say nothing of thinking.

The process of digestion is slowed down, the blood circulation has quickened to a leisurely flow, breathing is steady and the muscles are relaxed. Even your hair and finger nails grow more slowly. In a word, the cells have every opportunity to renew themselves, get rid of the fatigue poisons, and get ready for the next period of wakefulness.

But if you delay going to bed... That is a very different matter. Your proper bedtime is always fixed by nature: it is when your nerve cells demand sleep. If you deny it to them, they become overstimulated, and when you do go to bed, you must first deal with this extra stimulation before you can fall asleep. And the more often this happens, the greater the overstimulation and the more difficult it becomes to attain restful sleep.

Of course, insomnia may often be due to causes over which the sufferer has no control. For example, many people today are unable to sleep from anxiety over the state of the world. But even they might benefit if they took to heart the reproach levelled by a certain doctor at an insomnia patient:

“You can’t sleep from worry over the state of the world? Why, man, you’re trying to do the Almighty out of a job!”

A conductor was driven crazy at rehearsals because at least one member of the orchestra was always missing. After the last rehearsal he

Thousands suffer from insomnia. The process of getting asleep is described in a popular way.

tapped his baton for attention and said, bitingly: “I want to thank the first violin publicly for being the only man in the orchestra who had the decency to attend every rehearsal!”

The first violin hung his head and looked sheepish. “It seemed the least I could do,” he said in a deprecating tone. “You see, I don’t expect to show up for the concert to-night.”

## The Iron Curtain In Japan

By Ray Falk

I have just had a strange experience with the iron curtain. The Boss sent me a note “interview the head Russian in Japan.” That’s about as easy as finding a red-haired Japanese: It’s impossible.

Standing in front of the iron curtain is a very frustrating experience. You know it’s there. You can’t see it. And because the curtain is invisible, you can’t seek underneath it the way you used to when the Cossacks came to town.

In mid-town Tokyo a Tartar and his musket guard the gravel entrance to the Moroccan-style mansion. I walked past the first gate. A soldier receptionist looked up wearily and opened his mouth without saying a word I gave him my calling card. Like the Arabian mountain, an electrically-controlled door opened by itself—there is one like it in every Russian Embassy I have ever visited—and I was shown into a large reception room facing on the wide terrace and palm tree garden of one of Tokyo’s finest estates.

I had asked to see Maj. Gen. A. P. Kislenko, acting Head of the Russian Mission here. But instead a ruddy faced Lieutenant Colonel in black riding boots, coarse khaki pants and a blue jacket greeted me. He looked at my card and said:

“You, Mr. Falk?”

“I’d like to see General Kislenko,” I said.

The Colonel shrugged his shoulders. “We are anxious to write up an interview with the General,” I said.

“Write a letter. Request,” he said.

“When will it be most convenient for the General? This week?”

“Generally, busy this week.”

“Next week, perhaps?”

“Busy next week.”

I wanted to enquire about the head of the Russian Mission, Lieut. Gen. K. N. Derevyanke, who had left Tokyo a few months ago never to be heard of again.

“When will General Derevyanke come back?”

“Don’t know.”

“Maybe soon,” I suggested.

“Maybe long?” I asked.

“Maybe long.”

“I’d like to fly over to Vladivostok, Colonel,” said.

“Be so kind,” he said.

“I want to write a story from Vladivostok.”

“Be so kind.”

“I’d like to fly over there with one of your courier planes.”

“Please ask Moscow,” he said.

“By the way Colonel, I want to thank the Russian mission for lending us a copy of the fine film ‘Stone Flower’.” We screened it two nights ago at the Press Club,” I said.

“Please put it in writing. Request. We give you picture,” the Colonel said.

I repeated my thanks for the movie we’d seen.

“I have no authority. Request. Letter. I give picture.”

For the third time I told him we enjoyed the show.

He shrugged his shoulders.

That’s my interviews with the Russkies, boss.

That press pass you gave me when I left for overseas just doesn’t let you through the iron curtain.

(NANA)

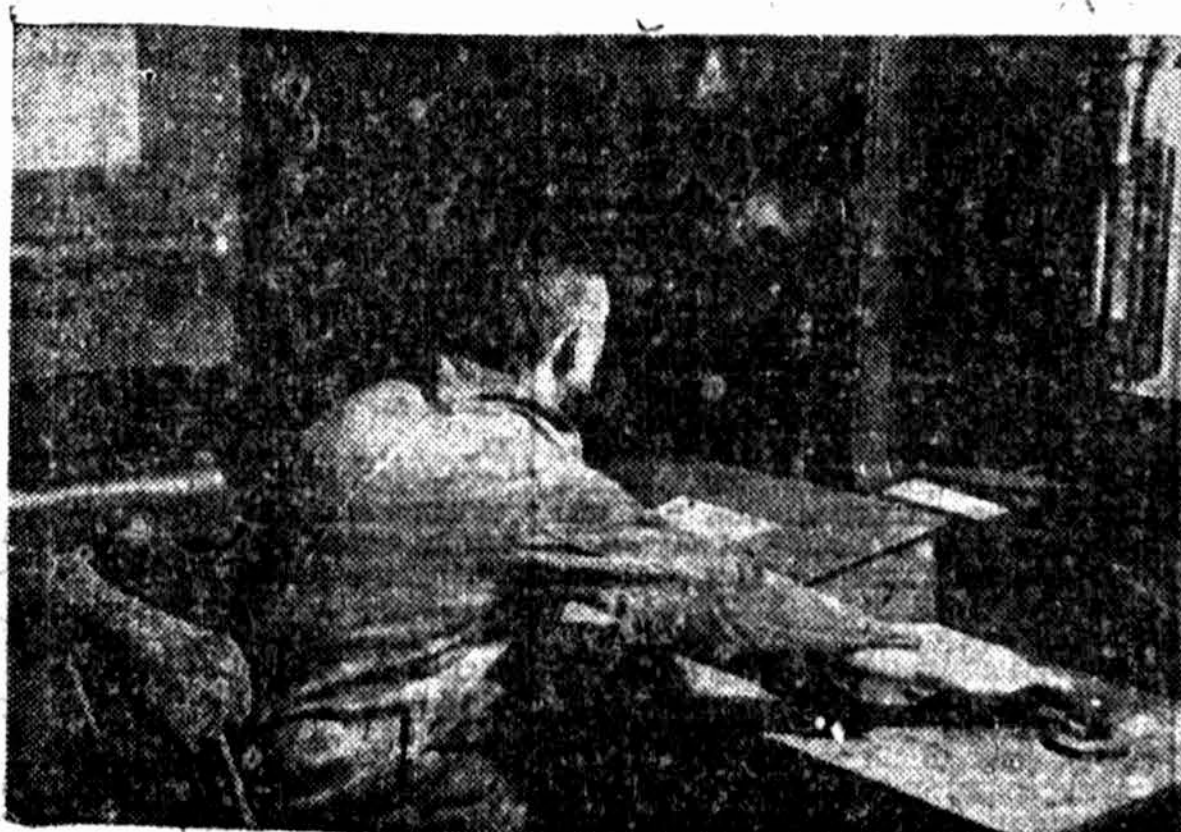
## GENTLE WARNING

Audiences were very unkind at the temperance lectures and kept interrupting. At last the speaker engaged a former prize-fighter to keep order. That night he contrasted the content of home life with the squalor of drunkenness.

“What is it we want when we return home from our daily toil?” he asked. “What do we want to ease our burden to gladden our hearts, to bring smiles to our faces and joyous songs to our lips?”

He paused for effect, and in the silence the voice of the keeper of peace could be heard: “Mind the first block who says beer goes out with a bang!”

## Ghost Trains Keep Rails Open



A product of six years' research by Southern Railway technicians, Britain's nationalised railways have a force of nine “ghost” trains specially equipped to fight the frost menace on London and South England tracks. The Admiralty bronze “shoes” of the trains lay on the live rail a half-inch wide stream of anti-freeze oil or de-icing fluid. Each of the trains has a crew of three, and the oil carriage attached has an operative capacity of 750 gallons. The striking force of anti-freeze trains is planned to prevent a repetition of last winter's great freeze-up, and is strategically dispersed from Portsmouth in the west to near Hastings in the east. It is controlled from headquarters at London Bridge where weather reports are received from the Admiralty.

Photo shows (left): An engineer at the knee-hole desk in the oil carriage of one of the trains. He controls the feeding of de-icing oil to the rails from the control panel according to the speed of the train—which can operate at 60 mph.—whilst watching the speedometer in front of him.

(Right): A close-up of one of the bronze “shoes” of the anti-freeze-up trains.



# SILENT SOUND: The Latest Marvel Of Science

**I**N an American laboratory in Chicago, Illinois, a test tube full of water containing a squirming goldfish was placed for half a minute in a device which produces silent sound waves pitched far beyond the topmost notes of a violin or piccolo.

Restored to his tank, the fish rolled over on his back, stone-dead. The ultrasonic waves, vibrating at the rate of 450,000 times a second, had shattered his blood corpuscles and generally churned up his insides.

A research man in Hartford, Connecticut, put some mercury in a tube and added water. Mercury and water do not readily mix. When bombarded for a few seconds by inaudible sound, they merged in a uniform gray solution. In Russia and in Connecticut, plant seeds stimulated with silent sound have produced sensational yields. At Columbia University, focussed ultrasonic waves have penetrated the skulls of animals to perform experimental knifeless surgery.

In corporation and university laboratories throughout the world, research men are doing all manner of uncanny tricks with sounds both heard and unheard. Sound has become a tool with great potentialities in science, industry, and medicine. The new tool has already been put to work in a number of practical jobs, and half a dozen firms are rapidly adapting it to an amazing variety of uses.

Sound waves of various types will burn your finger, kill bacteria, destroy tissue, homogenize milk, speed chemical reactions, age whiskey, locate submarines, detect flaws in metals, mix paint and precipitate dust particles from smoke. These sound vibrations do not create their effects by sheer power, like a dog who shakes a massive bridge by the rhythmic impact of his trot, they got results by repeated small pushes, their timing matched with the special "pushability" of the thing they act upon.

## Used In Detection And Communications

Silent sound has been used or proposed for many jobs of detection and communication. Work has been done on a tight portable sound-echo device which would enable the blind to detect obstacles in their path. An "auto-sonic" garage door opener is manufactured by a Kansas City firm. Press a button on the dash, and a whistle attached to the windshield wiper nose emits a silent blast. A small microphone on the garage picks up the vibration and starts a motor which opens the door and turns on the light.

However trivial some of these tasks may appear in themselves the important thing is that sound has been harnessed to perform them. Other possibilities are being explored and ultrasonics may find a valuable role in tomorrow's communication and detection systems.

Meanwhile, sound is doing practical, money-saving jobs. In many factories, waves vibrating millions of times a second are "looking" through huge metal castings up to ten feet thick and instantly spotting hidden cracks and flaws which cannot be detected otherwise. Dr. Floyd Firestone of the University of Michigan found that flawless castings bombarded with silent sound gave off a characteristic echo which could be picked up and amplified. A sour note shows the presence of an imperfection. The exact position of the flaw or crack, or any general imperfection of an alloy is pictured at once on a screen.

X-ray machines have been used by industry to examine metal parts, but they take hours, while ultrasonic waves do it in a second. The new detectors are now widely used in checking marine propeller shafts, locomotive axles, and other big parts, and can be mounted on assembly lines to sample-test metal, plastic, and ceramic products.

## Laundering Of Clothes

Similar sound-making devices are being adopted by various American industries to work changes in solid liquid, and gaseous materials. The vibrating steel diaphragm which bams sound waves through the sea has been converted by the Submarine Signal Company into a simple device which homogenizes milk and kills most of the bacteria in it. A dozen or more dairies are using this method. Sound has also been used for the even and permanent mixing of mayonnaise, peanut butter, face cream, ginger ale ingredients, paint, chemicals, and eggs.

Ultrasonic laundering of clothes has been suggested by Sir Edward Appleton, secretary of Great Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. High-frequency

vibrations would shake dirt from fabrics and help to emulsify it in the suds, he says. Thinking along the same lines, a Chicago inventor has applied for a patent on a sonic vacuum cleaner which would force rug fibers into sympathetic vibration, loosening dirt particles.

Sterilisation of foods is one of the great goals of the pioneering young group of sound engineers. In laboratory tests, sound waves have reduced the bacteria count of milk to 8 per cubic centimeter, while a count of 30,000 indicates a high standard of purity for pasteurized milk. Should complete sterilization of foods by sound waves become commercially practical, a revolution in food distribution would be in order. Containers of milk could be shipped anywhere and kept for months on the pantry shelf, and fruits and vegetables could be canned or packaged fresh without heat.

## How Working Sound Waves Are Generated

There are a number of ways of generating these working sound

By Harland Manchester

*Fascinating developments in the young science of ultrasonics, using sound waves as a source of energy, are reviewed in this article. Sound has become a tool with great potentialities in science, industry, agriculture and medicine.*

*For example, sound waves of various types will burn your finger, kill bacteria, destroy tissue, homogenize milk, speed chemical reactions, age whiskey, locate submarines, detect flaws in metals, mix paint and precipitate dust particles from smoke.*

waves. The most common laboratory method is to pass high-frequency alternating current through a quartz crystal, making the crystal expand and contract hundreds of thousands of times a second, thus creating the ultrasonic vibrations.

They can also be produced by running a coil of wire from an alternating current generator around a metal bar. As the current changes direction, the bar rapidly becomes longer and shorter by perhaps one-millionth of its length. You cannot see the bar move, but if you touch it, it will "burn" you, and the pointed tip of such a bar will drill a hole through glass or wood. Such devices will kill bacteria. They are also useful for creating small quantities of drugs, chemicals, and many other products but their vibrations are not strong enough to get results when beamed through the air.

A new and powerful type of sound-maker has been built by the Ultrasonic Corporation of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Its vibrations are felt hundreds of feet from its giant throat. It is a kind of combination siren and meat-chopper; compressed air goes through a pipe and is sliced by whirling turbine blades to create sound vibrations running all the way from the audible range to 200,000 a second.

Stand in its range and you feel no air movement, but you may be overcome by a "sense of impending doom," and you may feel acutely ill. The acoustic power which it throws into the air is equivalent to 30 horsepower. Caperton Horsley, a former X-ray manufacturer invented it, and the young Cambridge firm is rapidly applying it to industrial uses.

## Industrial Uses

In a big Texas plant where carbon black (lamp-black) is made, one of these sound-makers is installed in a flue. The sound vibrations create collisions between carbon particles. They roll up like snowfalls and fall, instead of being carried out and wasted. The machine is also being installed in chemical plants to keep fumes from poisoning the countryside. It is being tested to hasten the drying of powdered milk, soap, and drugs. The liquid is now sprayed through the top of a tower and dehydrated by hot air as it falls. Sound agitates the falling parties, and secures quicker evaporation. This is one of many projects on which this firm is working in co-operation with a dozen manufacturers.

Last winter the firm secured a few pints of new, raw bourbon whiskey and gave it the silent sound treatment

for a few minutes. It tasted like fine, old whiskey, and chemical tests showed that it had been given the equivalent of four years' normal aging. Aging in liquor is caused by collisions between certain types of molecule, and the agitation caused by ultrasonic waves greatly increases the rate of collision.

The Ultrasonic Corporation is working with the Navy on a project to clear fog above airports by turning it into rain by means of sound waves. Tests have been made with air-raid sirens, but their noise is highly objectionable. In the firm's Cambridge laboratory the writer saw artificial fog in a glass tank cleared in one second by high-frequency sound. With a similar device mounted on a truck with a big reflector to beam the waves upward, tests were made recently at Arcata, California. The rain-making machine showed promise, but a stiff wind blew in fog faster than the machine could handle it. A still larger sound-maker, designed to deliver an acoustic punch equivalent to 250

horsepower, is now being built, and further tests are under way. If fog can be cleared at will several hundred feet above any airport, radar and other aids can take care of the rest of the job, and aviation will achieve the great goal of safe, all-weather landings.

Bombarding a smoke-filled tube with supersonic is another laboratory trick. The tiny suspended particles instantly form into flakes and fall to the bottom of the tube. At its Salt Lake laboratories, the U.S. Bureau of Mines has been testing this method with a view to using it in abating the city's smoke nuisance, and has been waiting for the arrival of larger and more powerful ultrasonic generators. The new Cambridge sound-chopper may be the answer.

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## WOMEN HAVE JUSTIFIED THEIR VOTE

(Continued From Page 24)

There always were women in industry of course, but the change is that now many of them are in the higher, executive grades. There are not nearly as many as we want, unfortunately, but the opportunity is there.

As an example of this change she pointed out the new attitude to women at the Labour Exchanges. "In my young days the Labour Exchanges could be of little use to anybody, much less to women. But today they are recognised as a proper branch of the government service. They are friends and advisers. To a woman they can offer training, and provided she has the ability she can be given a chance to improve her skill in any direction she wants. There is no limitation on her just because she is a woman. That seems to me to be important fact nowadays."

Any suggestion that women do not take these opportunities and are more inclined to take the easier, menial jobs, to fill in the time before marriage, provokes the spirited, vigorous reply that her political opponents well remember. "Don't believe it. I've met dozens of women training in engineering, the electrical industry, the professions—even a woman builder. But they are not heard of not publicised, because it now seems a natural thing for them to do. They are not unusual any more—and that is a good thing."

To women like Miss Bondfield, the granting of the vote was the acknowledgment of their right to full citizenship. The thirty years that have

## Speeding Plant Growth

Another fascinating use of ultrasonic waves is described by some Russian scientists. They have treated plant seeds with ultrasonic waves and have reported sensational increases in yield. This research team, O. Istomina and E. Ostrovskij, tell in their papers how they treated potato and pea seeds from two to five minutes with sound vibrating 400,000 times a second. The potatoes flowered a week or so earlier than "control" plants, and they obtained an increase in yield of 40 to 50 per cent. Peas sprouted earlier, produced twice as many pods, and in some cases tripled their crop yield.

These reports were shown to Dr. Raymond H. Wallace, an enterprising botanist at the University of Connecticut. For two years Dr. Wallace has been planting sound-treated seeds of various plants and recording their yield. A cautious scientist, Dr. Wallace will say only that he has repeated the work of the Russians and has obtained favourable results. He is continuing the work and expects to make a formal report this fall. The possible effects of this development upon the world's food production are obvious. No one knows why ultrasonic waves should increase plant yield, but Dr. Wallace and other research men have pointed out that apparently, like some drugs, they can either stimulate or destroy, depending on dosage, power, wavelength, and the method of treatment.

## Experiments In Knifeless Surgery

The use of ultrasonic waves to perform knifeless surgery has been explored by Dr. John G. Lynn and Dr. Tracy J. Putnam at the Department of Neurology, Columbia University, New York City, and a similar project is under way at the Institute of Living at Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. Lynn and Dr. Putnam performed brain operations of various sorts, without opening the skull, on 37 cats, dogs, and monkeys.

This work is still in its early experimental stage, but it suggests interesting possibilities of knifeless surgery on the human brain. Pre-frontal lobotomy, a drastic operation in which the frontal lobes are cut off from the rest of the brain, has been used as a last resort to relieve some 2,000 incurable mental patients in the United States. With further refinement of the new technique, such an operation might eventually be performed in a few seconds by sound or shock waves.

Many other experiments are under way. The young science of ultrasonics is now in that exciting stage when its exponents are bursting with ideas and are eagerly exploring every new possibility.

—"ATLANTIC MONTHLY"

## 6,000-YEAR-OLD MUMMIES OF A PRE-INCA AGE (Continued from Page 3)

—virtually a prisoner—and learned a smattering of the native language.

When Pucher asked to be allowed to go the Indians replied: "Your soul can go but you must die with us."

During his enforced stay Pucher witnessed, besides tribal feuds, many strange incidents—"such as the rites after the birth of a child", he says. "The woman goes to the river alone, and as soon as the child is born she throws it into the river. If it shows signs of strength she pulls it out; if she believes it is a weakling she leaves it for the crocodiles."

## Escape

Pucher's escape from his jungle prison reads almost like fiction. Among the jetsam swept down by the floods was a canoe containing four dead Japanese men. Also in the boat were women's silk stockings and other garments.

"It was obvious", says Pucher, "that the canoe had floated for a considerable distance. I believe they were Japanese traders, although they would not be trading stockings with the Indians who no not doubt killed them."

"In the canoe was a big barrel of liquor. The natives liked it enormously. Soon they were drunk and while they were merry-making I slipped quietly away to freedom."

followed were, she believes, the justification. "It is a good word 'citizen'—you don't need 'ess' on it."

(PICTURE POST).





## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Last autumn, the BBC celebrated the silver jubilee of a broadcasting service that, as the Director-General, Sir William Haley, said, 'has become part of the fabric of everyday life.'

A permanent—and, incidentally, lavishly illustrated—record has been prepared to cover the BBC's eventful history from 1922 to 1947.

Starting with the first home of the BBC, at Savoy Hill, and the first Managing Director (later Director-General) Lord Reith, the story introduces the reader to every phase of broadcasting activity, including television.

The Foreword is taken from a broadcast by the Director-General on the actual anniversary day, November 14, 1947. He points out that broadcasting is not an end in itself, and the pages of the booklet show how fully broadcasting reflects, not only the life of the nation and the Commonwealth, but of the world.

The wartime photographs show

## A-B-C OF TOWN PLANNING

### NEW HANDBOOK OUT-LINES BASIC PRINCIPLES

An important publication just issued in Britain represents the first attempt by any country to provide a set of simple propositions on which town planning and reconstruction can be based. It reduces to basic principles the complicated series of problems which this work raises and is intended primarily for the guidance of country planning officers.

It takes the form of a handbook prepared by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. It is the first of a series of technical publications covering the whole field, being prepared for the assistance of local authorities in dealing with their reconstruction problems.

The present handbook is realistic in tone and excellently illustrated with clearly coloured maps and diagrams. It deals with the re-planning

of the civic and commercial core of a typical large town in Britain. It shows that it is possible to achieve a free circulation of traffic with ample parking space and easy access within some area without sacrificing accommodation. This can be done no matter how congested the streets may be, while, at the same time, providing generous open space and excellent daylight. The main principle recommended is that of building in larger units and spreading the total accommodation more evenly.

Other subjects considered are the stages by which such a re-development can be most economically carried out without undue dislocation, and the best methods of undertaking the necessary surveys. Street patterns, with particular attention to the design of road intersections, are also discussed. Special attention is given to the re-planning of towns damaged by air raids.

The most important section is, perhaps, the appendix, setting out a daylighting code. It lays down an entirely new standard, both for health and amenities, in city planning of the future. It will also ultimately revolutionise architectural styles, since it demands a design based on a systematic stopping back of the upper portions of buildings. This is in complete contrast to the old style of incorporating continuous street facades concealing the internal courts.

Such principles are applicable not only in Britain but to any large town in any part of the world. Much

## TEXTILE AGE

TEXTILE AGE:—Published by the Bureau of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Central Building, Price Rs. 20.

The textile industry, the premier industry in this country, is the largest single industry involving the biggest capital outlay and absorbing the largest percentage of labour. It has developed with remarkable rapidity bringing production and finishing to a high level of perfection. Those, who are interested in this vital industry, must keep themselves informed of the latest developments. "Textile Age" is a new attempt in this direction. It is a collection of articles on different subjects related to the textile industry which give a comprehensive picture of the subject, especially the technical and the marketing. It includes articles on woolen, silk and rayon industries. Of tropical interest are the articles entitled "scientific management, in its application to the textile industry", "standardization of wages", and "textile costing". "Trends in textile industry and 'Fabrics of tomorrow'". These articles are illustrated with graphs and charts giving an inside idea about the subjects. The statistical section is informative giving detailed information on production, costs foreign trade and labour engaged in mills. The book is worth reading for various topics covered and is recommended to all those interested in the Indian textile industry.

G. V. P.

interest is, in fact, being displayed by overseas experts. The Ministry of Town and Country Planning is receiving and answering many enquiries from representatives of other countries.



A simple test to discover one's range of interest is to take up the daily paper and see if there is something of interest on every page: national news, foreign news, sports, cinema, music, books and so on. If there is, the reader is very much alive, as somebody has said in his autobiography.

Not only does this mean richness and abundance of life and a continually enlarging curiosity, but it is the best form of insurance against old age and against all troubles that one must pass through. Even if one is unhappy, one may find life interesting. The world today is in much worse condition than it was twenty years ago, but it is infinitely more interesting. Don't you think so, too?

### THE WRIGGLY SHIP

If you saw a ship more or less wriggling over the water, you would think it very strange, wouldn't you? Many years ago a vessel was constructed which moved much in that fashion. She was not rigid, like other ships, but built in sections which could be joined together. The effect, when she was afloat, was that she bent in accord with the motion of the waves. On deck you would have been affected by a gentle undulation in rhythm with the rise and fall of the water.

Of course there was a reason behind the construction of such a curious vessel. The builders thought she could be very useful, for there were three sections, each capable of floating by itself. The craft was for use in the coast coal trade, and the idea was to fill each section with coal, and leave the first two at the ports where coal was to be unloaded, while the third section, which contained the engines and funnel, delivered cargo at some other place. Then the third section could collect the other two as it made its way back, the parts being reunited, and

the whole of the "wriggly ship" returning home.

It was not a great success. Father Neptune did not take kindly to the innovation!

### NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE

In 1568 the Portuguese won a victory over the Queen of Ullal (Bukka Devi) and occupied Mangalore. But the fiery Queen was always seeking for an opportunity to free herself from the Portuguese control. She invited the Zamorin's Admiral to take possession of the Fort.

Quite unexpectedly the latter landed his forces in Mangalore and scaled the walls of the Fortress at night. Some servant of the Portuguese Commander, awakened by the noise, saw the enemy ascending and threw out of the window the first thing which came to his hand—which happened to be a chest full of silver—and with it knocked down those who were upon the ladder.

By this time some were already on the battlements and it was with difficulty that the Portuguese were able to overcome these assailants. Meanwhile the others who had got the chest, well gratified with their adventure, made their way to the ships.

### PLANTS' PATIENCE

To determine whether plants possess intelligence a scientist planted a vine in a spot where there were no trees, shrubs or other supports. Then he placed a pole some distance away and almost at once the vine headed for it. Before it reached the pole he moved it and placed it the same distance from the vine on the opposite side. The vine doubled back and started in the new direction, as though it possessed eyes.

Again the pole was removed and set up in another spot, the vine altering its course and making for



Brothers Anant, Rajnikant and Ashwinkumar (left) of the Malad Bal-Ji-Bari who did all they could to make the Workers' Camp at their place a great success—You would always see one of them (right) on a bicycle to finish their errands quickly.



the support. Many times the pole was moved and the vine turned towards it unerringly, but there was a limit to its patience. After many futile attempts it refused to be lured, even when the pole was placed with a few feet. Not until the support was placed in the midst of the foliage did it show further interest.

### LIFTING THE LOOP

Any number of players can take part in this amusing game. Two players are chosen from the rest of the players. One of the players is given a handkerchief which he ties in a form of a loop and holds in his or her right hand. The other player is blindfolded and is given a stick and stands with the rest of the players at the top of the line.

At the word "Go!" from the player with the handkerchief, the player must walk up to him or her and try to take the loop on his hand by means of the stick. If he or she is unsuccessful the first time, then they may have another try.

Each player is allowed three tries, but if they don't manage to unhook the loop then they take the place of the player with the loop. But if they

do manage to unhook the loop then they score a point.

The next player in the lines is then blindfolded and does the same as the previous player. The player who manages to score the most number of points in a given time, is the winner.

### A CURIOSITY

Here is one of those little curiosities of mathematics that might interest you.

Tell a friend to write down, without showing you, his age, and then double the figure, add five, and multiply the total by 50.

Get him to take away the number of days in a year, and add the number of cents he has in his pocket. Then tell him to add 115.

When he tells you the total you'll find the first two figures will be his age and the last two will be the number of cents in his pocket.

### HFR REQUEST

Little Betty's grandmother used the old-fashioned method for measuring a yard by stretching the goods at arm's length, holding one end up to her nose.

One day Betty came up to her grandmother with a piece of tape. 'Smel this, Grandma, and see how long it is' was the startling request.

### JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-Ji-Bari, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc., from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. You will feel proud to have joined this Great Brotherhood.

All Good Wishes from  
Your Loving,  
Dada

"Gulistan"

Khar-Bombay 21



B. P. Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers Camp, Malad, commences: A Warm Reception Awaited All, And How Sweet was the Parting—Self-Help was the Order of the Day.



## Let us talk it over—

I am afraid you might start wondering why I am touching upon the same topic of matrimony this second week running. But then we are in the month of March which means spring time. And "in the spring" a young man's fancy turns lightly to thoughts of love.

I don't know whether this "young man" here includes a "young woman" too. Probably not, because down from ancient poets and philosophers to modern psychologists and biologists it is supposed that woman is more practical than man when it comes to matters of love. It would therefore, be only proper if at the approach of spring (which happily coincides with the marriage season in our country) a woman becomes thoughtful of all that follows love: marriage and children.

The prospective young bride should remember that the ecstatic days of courtship packed with long walks, talks, pictures, picnics etc. come only but once and that married life is something very different. It is all responsibilities, duties and obligations calling for more and more self-reliance and self-sacrifice. I wonder if it is for this reason, that of reminding the young couple of the up-hill task ahead, that the chanting of marital hymns is punctuated with "Shubha Mangala, Savadhan"—auspicious it is—yet beware!

The other day I was on a chance visit to a friend whom I hadn't met since her marriage. I was happy at the thought of meeting her in her days of all round prosperity. But when I actually met her, to my consternation I found her to be rather ill at ease in my presence! On the other hand her hubby seemed to be bubbling with contentment. After all, wasn't it a credit to his tact that he should be able to secure a cosy little bungalow, all for themselves, in these days of acute housing scarcity? But his aesthetically gifted spouse was fretting because the place was in utter chaos. And how could she help it since she was literally tied down to her newly-born babe who was "howling day and night" to put it in the words of the harassed mother!

Although it was their first child she almost cursed the day on which it was born! The father on the other hand was blissfully unmindful of any duties he owed to the tiny tot whom he had brought to life. To make matters worse he passed strictures upon the "educated, modern mother" who in her turn legitimately expected that the father should shoulder the burden of looking after the child to some extent at least. She couldn't possibly manage all the fronts single-handed—running the house, entertaining visitors and minding the kid all its waking hours which practically had no limits as such!

Yes, they were in a position to keep a cook or engage an 'ayah' at least. But unlike old times these days one can't get domestic servants for love or money. Little wonder that the mother was gone half-crazy and that the father was developing a peculiarly cynical attitude to life.....

Situations like these set you thinking madly for you wonder if there isn't a way out of this fix at all. In a way it is just as well that things have come to such a pass. These new developments will compel the educated class of people to think of problems which are of national importance though they might appear to be of purely 'domestic' character.

The beginning of this century saw the disintegration of the joint family system (which had its own advantages). The better class of people however could then replace those advantages by engaging servants in the home. But now the present trends indicate that within a few years we shall see the virtual disappearance of the 'institution' of domestic servants. It then becomes imperative that some other institutions in the shape of 'mother's rest homes', creches, kindergartens etc., etc. must come into being to help the common woman out of the domestic impasse. To ensure success of this venture the educated woman will have to devote some period of her life in running these new institutions which, it is needless to say, must be run by the Government.

What, if our young girls use these

# Women Have Justified Their Vote

Just about this time of the year a number of middle-aged and elderly women gather together for a dinner party in a quiet hotel near Victoria. They appear to be a mild enough assortment of ladies, with an occasional cameo brooch or Icelandic wool shawl to add to the air of gentility, but their conversation deals with policemen, gaolers, Holloway and violence.

Indeed, the most respected of this gathering wear small silver and enamel emblems of a prison gate pinned to their evening gowns, to indicate that they have served a prison sentence.

This array of campaigning veterans—of timid women, homely chinned women, sternly cropped women—represents the last of the militant

Suffragettes. Their numbers are getting smaller, but this year they met again to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Women's Franchise Act. The campaign for women's votes, which they had dramatised both violently and criminally, went on the Statute Book in February, 1918, and those who had died or wrecked their health through forcible feeding received the award of martyrdom.

Though the shock tactics of the suffragettes undoubtedly publicised the cause they believed in so fanatically, their methods were embarrassing and provoked a good deal of hostility. It is much more probable that Parliament was persuaded to give the vote to women because they had proved their right to it by their work in the

## Says Margaret Bondfield In An Interview

*British women were granted the right to vote by an Act of Parliament passed on Feb. 6, 1918. The achievements of women in the 30 years since then are discussed in this article by the Rt. Hon. Miss Margaret Bondfield, Britain's first Cabinet Minister in the Labour Government of 1929. With 42 years of public work to her credit, she is proud of the positions women have won for themselves in the country's life.*

1914-1918 war, and also because of the unanswerable case put forward by a small group of women who claimed citizenship as a human right and not as a feminist privilege.

This was a surer course, for it developed the immediate objective of votes for women into the broader faith of 'equal opportunity for all'. It was also the harder course, for it left women to be judged, in industry and the professions, entirely on their merit and qualification.

## Social Achievement

The outstanding example of a woman whose whole life and work was accepted by her colleagues on its own value is Miss Margaret Bondfield. Her very achievement in social administration did more to advance the status of women than any of the dramatic tactics adopted by the suffragettes. Her outlook was clearly stated when in 1923 she was elected Chairman of the General Council of the T.U.C., an appointment that meant that in the following year she would be the first woman president of the T.U.C. She said then:

"Equality of opportunity does not mean special privileges for women, but it does mean a recognition of the capacity of women to share the burdens as well as the pleasure of office."

At thirteen she had started work in a Brighton drapery store, and during a personal experience of a 78-hour week for a few shillings pay, she started off as an organiser in the Shop Assistants Union. From then on she gathered many 'firsts'. She was the first woman to be a delegate at the T.U.C., the first woman to be a Cabinet Minister when in 1929 she was Minister of Labour, and she was the first woman Member of the Privy Council—recorded facts which are inclined to irritate her because it picks her out as a bit of a feminine freak.

When I talked to her in a country cottage where she is now staying with friends, she pointed out with generous pride that Dame Anne Loughlin of the Tailor and Garment Workers Union had recently taken a "first" off her. Dame Anne has been made general secretary of her union.

## Results Of The Fight

"Now there is an achievement for us to be proud of. The first woman to be secretary of a big, mixed union and by a very generous majority, too. That is really what thirty years ago meant—confidence of both men and women in a woman's ability to represent them. Women should not be put on committees because they are women and bring the 'woman's point of view', whatever that is supposed to be. They should be there on merit; there because they have the ability and qualifications which are needed."

Miss Bondfield would not linger on the past. To her the passing of the Franchise Bill was purely a historical date and the greater importance is what has been made of it.

((Continued on Page 22))

## TRIPLE RECORD HOLDER HONOURED



A recent portrait of the Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, who has been appointed a Companion of Honour for public services. Twenty-three years ago Margaret Bondfield was elected Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, the first woman to hold that position. She went on to establish further records as the first British woman to be a Minister of the Crown and a Privy Councillor. Born in 1873 in Somerset, she began earning her living at the age of 13.

## Housewife's Corner

### 'Operation Mothball'

By Rosemary Archdall

Everyone has his own opinion as to what constitutes mankind's worst enemy. The scientist will say it is the bacillus, the aviator will hold little brief for the thunderstorm. But at the moment we should not be surprised if the housewife plumped for the common house moth.

Odd garments, curtains, blankets, put away for such a very short time and forgotten, emerge in a tattered condition which these days is enough to reduce the owner to tears. How often has one heard the heartfelt cry:

"But I was wearing it only last week!" from a woman as she holds up what was once her best Kashmir jumper.

What she probably does not realise is that it was probably more like a month since the garment last saw the light of day—quite long enough for a moth to wreak havoc in it.

These enemies can be destroyed, but only by constant and unending vigil. Scrupulous cleanliness is the best technique; winter clothes should automatically be sent to the cleaners before being stored away, summer clothes likewise. There is something about the smell of the chemicals used in cleaning which makes the clothes repellent to moths far more effectively than any amount of mothballs will.

Clothes which are only slightly soiled should be shaken out of doors at least once a week. This is an exhausting and boring occupation, and one on which one is liable to slip

institutions as "waiting room" instead of the existing colleges, till the right man comes along?

—Leela.

up on any excuse. But remember—the moth hole is there, you've had it! Moths never choose an inconspicuous place in which to conduct their operations.

All winter woollies should be rinsed through, even though you may not consider them dirty enough for the washtub. When dry, they will be quite safe if you put them in an old pillow case or cushion cover, and tie it up securely. Be sure that the bag is not so old that it has a hole in it to enable the moth to get in.

Clothes will also be safe if wrapped up in a few layers of newspaper, for moths very much dislike the smell of newsprint.

A large biscuit tin makes an effective mothproof container for small articles such as pairs of socks, odd balls and skeins of wool and so on.

Whereas women usually remember their spare blankets, and take them out of doors, one popular moth-haunt which is frequently overlooked is the spare room mattress, if the bed is not often in use. Should you have the misfortune to discover a horrid colony of white maggots in this, the best method of dealing with it is to spray it with one of the patent fly sprays, which will destroy the root of the evil, wherever it may be lurking. Neglected carpets too are best treated in this way.

Many people cannot bear the smell of camphor balls, and now use D.D.T. preparations instead. This is an excellent idea, but it should be borne in mind that the chemical is not permanently effective, and should be renewed at least every three months.

If this is not done, you are liable to receive a nasty shock on opening a drawer, when half a dozen moths fly out to greet you.

# WOMEN'S PAGE





The painting with which Green won the scholarship. It portrays the monotonous, cramped journey of listless, drabdy clothed workers to and from their daily work in a typical, dull brown-black railway carriage.



A young Australian ex-serviceman, who is breaking away from the Australian tradition of landscape painting to interpret the everyday life of the people, is the winner of the 1947 National Gallery Travelling Scholarship which is worth Rs. 9,000 and covers two years' study and travel abroad.

He is 26-year-old Douglas Green, who has been studying at the Melbourne National Gallery under the Government re-habilitation scheme.

The painting with which Green won the scholarship was entitled "Train". It portrayed the monotonous, cramped journey of listless, drabdy clothed workers to and from their daily work in a typical dull brown-black railway carriage.

"I chose the subject", Green said, "because it expressed something that

is part of almost everybody's everyday experience."

For the scholarship, Green had to submit a large group picture, a nude or semi-nude and a figure drawing.

#### Individual Approach

The Director of the National Gallery, Melbourne, Mr. Daryl Lindsay, who was one of the judges said, "Taking his panel of three works as a whole, Douglas Green showed the greatest promise of becoming, with travel and further experience, a painter likely to enrich his country's art."

"In his main picture, the composition showed a good deal of imagination in conception, not merely being a representational painting. It showed an individual approach to a subject selected from life around him."

"The half-nude submitted was a

By Betty Gill

Photos: Cliff Eottomley (Exclusive)

very accompanied piece of painting. It showed really good draughtmanship and a good appreciation of surface textures."

#### Interested In People

Of his approach to his art, Douglas Green says, "I am interested in people right through every walk of life. In this way, I suppose, you could call me socially conscious. Previously, I thought of painting in terms of landscapes with figure. Now, I would like to devote myself to paintings with figures as the dominant themes."

"I'm not interested in straight por-

at the Melbourne Technical College.

#### Painted Fellow Soldiers

During the war he served in a survey unit of the Australian Army in the New Guinea area. While on service, he was always busy with his paints using old pieces of cardboard if nothing else was available to capture the life of his fellow soldiers and of the land in which he was serving.

Since demobilisation, Green has been a student at the National Gallery School, doing a full time course under the Government ex-servicemen's rehabilitation scheme. He has attend-

## Aussie Artist Breaks New Ground, Wins Scholarship

traiture unless I'm interested in the person.

"Eventually, you have to encompass the whole field of painting, but at the moment I'm more interested in people than anything else."

Douglas Green has been painting since he was 13. Before the war he worked as a commercial artist for about four years, studying landscape painting at night with John Rowell

ed the modern art class under Alan Sumner.

He has also studied privately under George Bell whom he consider to be one of the best teachers in Australia. He has exhibited yearly with the Victorian Artists' Society.

Green hopes to go abroad within the next six months. He will go first to London, and eventually to Paris.

Douglas Green working in his studio



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# The LAST PAGE

Conducted By  
CHRONICLER

## A man died this morning.

He did not die in his bed, surrounded by his family and friends. He died on the pavement, just outside our house. His body lay less than ten yards from the billowy waves of the sea, but there was nothing poetic about his death. All night he lay in the death throes, lay on his back, but his eyes saw not the stars that beckoned him from the sky.

He left no will and no testament—but there was a message on the circumstances in which he lived and died.

He was discovered lying unconscious and in 'delirium tremens' by some sea-side strollers late in the evening. He lay stark naked on the stones while a few rags lay near him. Some people said he had been lying there in that condition the whole day—yet no one had noticed him. In the evening more than a thousand people must have passed him by on their way to the beach. Perhaps they did not see him, perhaps they did not want to see him. Who wants his evening's relaxation to be spoilt by such an ugly sight?

And so he lay there when we discovered him. It was his moans and groans that first made the residents of our building conscious of him. A kindly lady sent out a sheet to cover the shame of his body with bones and ribs sticking of the dark, taut skin. Someone brought a bowl of hot milk. With great difficulty drop by drop it was poured through the teeth of the unconscious man but most of it was spilt on the pavement. It was already too late. Another family sent some left-over food—rice and vegetables and chapatis—but it was too late. Even after the dead body was removed in the morning, it lay there scattered on the pavement, uneaten!

A crowd gathered round the unconscious man, some no doubt to help him, but most of them only to establish his identity.

Is he a Muslim? He has a beard.  
Is he a Hindu? He seems to have a sacred tuft.

Is he a Gujarati?  
Is he a Maharashtrian?  
Must be a South Indian!  
Does he speak Tamil?  
Does he speak Telugu?  
Does he speak Malayalam?  
Does he speak Kanarese?

There were as many questions as people present there in that little circle. Among them were people from half a dozen different provinces and language areas. One by one they tried to make the unconscious man respond to their respective languages, but there was no response. He could not speak. He could not hear. He reacted neither to Gujarati nor Tamil, neither Kanarese nor Marathi, neither Telugu nor Panjabli. To the end, it could not be established whether the nameless destitute was a Hindu or a Muslim, whether he was a Brahmin or an untouchable. The world will never know how he lived, why he died.

He was a man without a name, without a home, without clothes, without a caste or religion. He was as mute in his death as he must have been in his life. He could not make himself understood or even heard.

Hospitals were rung up, but did not send an ambulance. Police stations were informed but no one would come to fetch him—WHILE HE WAS ALIVE!

At dawn he was found dead, his naked body sprawled and twisted like a grim question mark. Then the police came, flung the body in a van, and took him away.

This question mark will haunt us for many, many years.

This question mark will brand itself on our conscience.

This question mark will fix itself to all our slogans and all our proud assertions.

India is free?  
Inqilab Zindabad??  
Kisan—Mazdoor Raj???  
All power to the people????  
The meek shall inherit the earth?????  
When? Where? How?

\*  
BEWARE, PREMIER KHER!

The Government of Bombay is selecting teachers for military training, various educational institutions have been asked to send up the names of their nominees.

In Poona, the authorities of a School (well-known for having always provided facilities for meetings of the R.S.S.) rejected the claims of Congressite teachers, sent up names of two who have been active and prominent in the R.S.S. as workers and organisers.

The Selection Committee asked them if they had had any connection with the R.S.S. One of them prevaricated, but the other bluntly admitted his affiliations with the sangh. **THEY HAVE BEEN SELECTED!**

This is but one solitary example which has come to our notice. It is not possible that in other places too, the R.S.S. people are getting into this citizens army—to receive military training and arms from an obliging Government, later to use this training and these arms FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES?

Are we blind? Are we deaf? Wasn't even the assassination of Gandhiji sufficient warning to us?

\*

## Our Local Gestapo

Under the unblest regime of the Nazis, the Gestapo possessed unlimited power to control and regulate all aspects of German life—including intellectual activities. They decided what should be taught in schools, played on the stage, shown on the screen or broadcast from the radio. They censored text-books, film scripts, stage plays, newspapers, periodicals, they censored everything.

The police in India, under the imperialist regime, has possessed the same unlimited power. Semi-literate C.I.D. men have sat in judgment on the speeches of a Gandhi and a Nehru, clerks (in an office, known for some mysterious reason as the Oriental Translator's Office) have gone through Gandhiji's editorials in "Harijan", Nehru's "Autobiography" and the writings of scholars, philosophers, historians and sociologists, to determine which of them were seditious or subversive. Clerks known as "Inspectors" of the Film Censors Board have sat in judgment over the artistic works of a Shantaram, a Devaki Bose, a Harin Chattopadhyaya, a Nitin Bose. And police sub-inspectors (whose literary ability can be imagined) have possessed the power to censor plays put up for public performance—plays of Kalidasa and Shakespeare, Waverker and Atré, Gadkari and C.C. Mehta, K. M. Munshi or Agha Hashar!

That the same system prevails TODAY, after the National Government has been in power for so many months, is preposterous. I have had personal experience of these censors and their astounding ignorance of literary and dramatic medium. One of them went to sleep while listening to a script and when he got up—banned it! One of them (he happened to be a Muslim) thought my Hindustani play, **GANDHIJI AUR GOONDA** (which many thousands in the city have seen and appreciated as an exposure of the communal goondas and reverent tributes to the Mahatma) was anti-Mahatma, because in the beginning of the play the goonda was depicted as speaking against Gandhiji! Upender Nath Ashk's powerful anti-riot, pro-Unity play **TOOFAN SE PEHLE** was banned—on the plea that it was likely to inflame communal feelings! Before that the People's Theatre's ballets and dances (which Premier Nehru had once seen and admired) were banned because the local Gestapo dubbed them as subversive!

Censorship of literary or artistic activity is a throw-back to an imperialistic or fascist police state. What does Freedom of Thought and Freedom of Speech mean if a dramatist or a ballet composer has to take permission from the police?

But even if some sort of censorship has to be maintained: In heaven's name, why give this power to illiterate policemen and ignorant clerks? WHY? why not appoint someone who knows something about art and literature and drama?

The present system of police censorship, specially of plays, is a scandal and a shame. **IT MUST STOP.**

\*

## On Kashmir Front

The brief and bald A.P.I. despatches from Jammu, reporting the daily military engagement, do not by any means cover the Kashmir situation. They do not even fully report the military campaign in its popular and human aspects. For instance, we heard nothing about the 'Boys Army' organised by Brigadier Usman in the Jammu Province, which played a very important role in a recent military action, when these intrepid youngsters carried messages back and forth between the lines, impervious to enemy fire. On one occasion, I am told, it was the pluck and daring of these boys that saved the situation for a besieged unit of the Indian army. Premier Nehru, when he heard of the exploits of these boys, sent his personal greetings and

"SHABASH", and ordered wrist watches to be presented to each of the boy heroes, as gifts from him.

Why was this inspiring episode not reported? What is the Army Headquarters Press Liaison Department doing? Are you sleeping, Colonel Oome Nair?

Then there is the no less inspiring activity of boys and girls of the Kashmir National Cultural Front (combining the writers of the Progressive Writers Association and the artists of the People's Theatre of Kashmir) who have been staging patriotic plays on the Kashmir situation for Indian troops operating in that area. A letter from a friend in Srinagar has just reached me after many weeks of postal delay, giving details of some such shows. Here are some significant extracts, rendered into English from the original letter which is in Hindi:—

"For the last few days we have been busy giving free shows of our play (YEH KASHMIR HAI) to the soldiers of the Indian army. It is difficult for me to fully describe the remarkable effect it has had on them. The officer yesterday came on the stage and said that his men could not have learnt so much about the real issues involved in the Kashmir war from even a hundred lectures or books as they learnt by witnessing this one play. He requested the Cultural Front workers to give such shows for all soldiers on the Baramulla-Uri front. You will hardly believe that during this play (which depicts the atrocities committed by the raiders and the mobilisation of the people against them) more than half the soldiers present were weeping. I was myself astonished to find such emotional reactions in the army. Soldiers—and tears!"

When will those in charge of press liaison in our Army GHQ learn that incidents like these are far more important than the capture of a 'hill feature' or the killing of half a dozen raiders. For they describe the spirit of friendly solidarity between the people and the army, the spirit which not even ten million raiders can ever destroy.

On the political front, too, there is heartening news from Kashmir. So, at last the Maharaja has climbed down and agreed to dismiss his Prime Minister Mahajan and give all power to Shaikh Abdullah's popular Government, though the reference to a "Dewan" who will be nominated by the Maharaja is somewhat disquieting and needs clarification. But knowing Sheikh Sahab and his colleagues of the National Conference, we can be certain that they will know how to deal with any attempts by the autocracy to keep its stranglehold.

And for the pseudo-leftists who were getting impatient about the delay in the introduction of far-reaching economic reforms by the Abdullah regime, here are some significant pointers. The new Government has made a dynamic approach towards a total mobilisation of the people for the defence of their homeland. Tremendous popular enthusiasm has been evoked among the people of the State, following the promulgation of two ordinances one intended to grant the tenants freedom from ejectment at the hands of landlords, and the other ordering the suspension of debt payments to moneylenders, thus giving relief of thousands of poor peasants, artisans and workers. In the larger context, responsible leaders of the National Conference have declared that the new regime will follow the principles enunciated in "NEW KASHMIR", the model Socialist constitution that was drafted at the time of the Quit Kashmir movement. The new reforms and these statements are sure to have tremendous effect on the morale of the people of Poona, who will equally benefit by these reforms, and who have something concrete now to combat the seductive propaganda of the emissaries of Pakistan.

## Shankar's Weekly

SHANKAR, the cartoonist who is a legend and a force in Indian political life, whom politicians fear and whom capitalists hate, who has had the courage (equalled only by LOW of Evening Standard) to caricature his own employers whose independent and socialistic cartoon comments were found unpalatable first by Birla-owned "Hindustan Times" and then by the Dalmia-owned "Indian News Chronicle" (which Shankar had helped to bring into being), is now at last free to draw as he pleases. With the start in April 1st week of SHANKAR'S WEEKLY, he will be his own boss and employer, his own editor and censor.

Shankar's Weekly promises to be something quite unique in Indian Journalism—far more concerned with politics than PUNCH, more crisp and spicy than NEW YORKER, its contents balanced between writing (in the lighter, satirical vein) and drawings—including cartoons

by Shankar and half a dozen other cartoonists, both Indian and foreign.

## Don't Provoke Tovarischi!

The Indo-Soviet Journal (Is there a Soviet-Indian Journal published in Moscow?) Organ of the Friends of the Soviet Union (Is there a Friends of the Indian Union in Russia?) writes:—

The part played by the so-called "progressive" journalists in our country is also worthy of note. For consideration of space we shall take here only one typical example—the "Chronicler" who writes the "Last Page" in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly". This journalist who claims to be a "progressive" and even a "friend of the Soviet" wrote a note entitled "Shame on You Tovarischi!" where he castigated Stalin and Molotov on their bad manners and demanded an explanation from the Friends of the Soviet Union in India. He levelled his charges against the Soviet people without trying to find out the truth, the fact which should occur to any journalist with experience—that imperialist news agencies not infrequently suppress news unpalatable to their patrons. When the belated Tass report arrived the "Chronicler" published it in a box with scant grace, as if to say "Is that all that you have to say? Even Bev'n and Smuts said more than that!"

If this writer was not such a staunch friend of the Soviet Union (which does not mean a blind worshipper of the Kremlin), he would have put a few inconvenient questions along with the Tass message e.g. How did "Pravda" and "Izvestia" feature the news of Gandhiji's death? What were their comments? What did the Moscow Radio say? And, What did Comrade Stalin say about Gandhiji's death? Surely, no imperialist agency can suppress the truth in the despatches of the Tass agency and in the pages of the Indo-Soviet Journal!

## God And Stalin

The Indo-Soviet Journal thus concludes this anti-Chronicler editorial:—

The Soviet people, we venture the opinion, would be the last persons to ignore any friends in the Indian press, especially because they know that there is not today an overabundance of these. But friendship is not merely a matter of assertion. For those who would rush to calumniate and attack without even worrying to get the facts, they can only say with Stalin—"God save us from our friends!"

I shall remember that next time someone from the F. S. U. comes along to ask a journalist who claims to be a "progressive" and a "friend of the Soviet Union" (of course, he is nothing of the sort) to preside over an F. S. U. meeting.

Comrade, not all friends of the Soviet Union live on the Malabar Hill, and not all who occasionally criticise the tactlessness and gracelessness of the Kremlin, are fascists or agents of American imperialism!

By the way I did not know that Comrade Stalin believed in God!

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